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CHIANG IS ISOLATED AND FACES DEFEAT AS U.S. ALTERS PLAN

Chungking Hard Hit as America and Britain Concentrate On Atlantic Battle

TIMOR ISSUE TOUCHED

Big Difference of Opinion Exists In Enemy Camp After Quo's Miscalculation

Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents Friday morning, reported that Chungking has been completely disowned by the United States and Great Britain who have decided to concentrate their efforts on the Atlantic.

The spokesman whose report was based on various reliable information indicated:

"The Chungking regime is now bewailing the fact that the United States and British Governments have apparently decided to concentrate their efforts on the Atlantic and leave the Pacific in the hands of Japan. It seems that the forces of Chiang Kai-shek do not like that idea, after nearly five years of bitter experience of being left alone to bear the brunt in the Orient.

Don't Want to Fight

"The Chungking leaders are still crying on the shoulders of the others, in particular, the United States and the British Empire, to carry on its wars and they are now going to leave Chiang Kai-shek in the lurch to do the best he can. Both sides are depending on the others to do the work, not being willing and able to do their futile task themselves," Mr. Hori said.

The spokesman also revealed the existence of a difference of opinion among the leaders in the Chungking regime. He made the following illuminating remark:

"Latest reports say that before declaring war against Germany and Italy, the Chungking Foreign Minister, Quo Tai-chi, expressed his opinion that by declaring war against these two countries, the Soviet Union will join them. On this belief, the Chungking regime decided to declare war. But, unfortunately for them the Soviets did not come in.

"Thus, Quo Tai-chi lost his face and was sharply criticized by the group which is friendly toward Germany and Italy, Chiang Kai-shek had to solve this problem. For that purpose, he dismissed Quo Tai-chi and appointed T. V. Soong who is now in Washington. Such instances clearly show the existence of the difference of opinion on various matters in Chungking."

The spokesman was then asked this question: "In case there is a change of attitude in the Chungking regime, would you approach the regime, that is, if the Chungking regime understands Japan's true intentions?"

To this Mr. Hori replied: "In that case, the situation would be different."

He was further asked whether Japan would negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek for a settlement. Mr. Hori stated: "If we are convinced that they are sincere in their wish to cooperate with Japan, the Japanese will be willing to cooperate with Chungking and for that matter, with any regime and any people."

In regard to the situation in Changsha, the spokesman stated that the Japanese, after attaining their objective, withdrew from it in accordance with their original plan. He revealed that the Japanese forces did not have any intention of occupying it definitely. The spokesman blasted Chungking propaganda about its alleged victory at Changsha by stating that it is the usual practice of the Chungking forces to come into a place from where the Japanese forces have withdrawn according to their original plan.

Timor Issue Touched

The discussion then turned to Timor and the question of the exchange of diplomats. The spokesman stated that he had no reports about Timor, and

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RIO TALKS TO FIZZLE OUT, DECLARE BERLIN CIRCLES

Delegates Won't Sacrifice Their Peoples for Benefit of America

Domei

BERLIN, January 15.—In commenting on the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Foreign Ministers, Wilhelmstrasse circles today stated that President Roosevelt and his wirepullers are not going to have their way and that responsible South American statesmen will not sacrifice their peoples' welfare for the interests of the American President and Wall Street.

Furthermore, political quarters are holding the belief that currently, South American statesmen do not expect to be bulldozed by their North American contemporaries.

Domei

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 15.—Seventeen of the 21 South and Central American Republics already have announced severance of diplomatic relations with the Axis Governments, a reliable Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference spokesman declared today.

Australia Threatens to Sever All Relations With Britain Unless Immediate Aid Sent

Great sensation has been created in London at the report that the Commonwealth Government of Australia has threatened to sever all ties with Great Britain unless immediate aid is sent to the Anzacs, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.

It is alleged that Australia has sent a sort of ultimatum to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill urging him to adopt a speedy measure for the relief of Australia.

Competent circles point out that the note expresses a very vigorous attitude of the Australian Government as it implies that if the British Prime Minister should dismiss it, Australia will likely arrange necessary steps wth the United States to seek military aid and relief.

The Australian note, the dispatch adds, further states that Australia is now badly in need of American tanks. Moreover, it is further stated that the Australians' wrath has gone skyhigh in view of the fact that Australia thus far has dispatched a large number of her soldiers to the rescue of Britain yet England and so far has failed to render any material help to Australia.

It is furthermore said that if Great Britain does not accept this demand of the Australian Government, the latter will cut all relations with the mother country.

Meanwhile, a Lisbon dispatch to the same paper declares that British Lord Privy Seal Major Clement Attlee has requested Prime Minister Churchill now visiting the United States to return home immediately in view of the tense relations facing the two countries.

JAPAN BLOCKADING GOODS U.S. REQUIRES

Tables Are Turned on America Which Now Is Cut Off From Essential Products

BLOW BELIEVED FATAL

Materials Necessary for Its National Defense Program Being Held Here

A warning against relaxing vigilance in view of the long war ahead was sounded in an article in the current number of the Shuho, the weekly publication of the Board of Information, written by the press section of the Imperial Headquarters.

After reviewing events in the War of Greater East Asia, which culminated in the destruction of the mainstays of the American and British naval forces, the article urges the people to behave in a manner becoming a nation which has assumed the responsibility of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and to prepare the ground for the establishment of a new world order based on equity and justice, never allowing themselves to be made to feel despondent by the occasional appearance of enemy undersea-craft into waters near Japan Proper.

The article says that the enemy whose fleet strength in East Asia was broken in the Battle of Hawaii and in a series of minor actions which followed is left with a number of submarines, some of them up-to-date.

Will Use Submarines

It is dangerous, he warns, to assume that the enemy will not make bold to conduct submarine attacks on Japan Proper. There is a possibility that the enemy will be forced to use its submarines against us by attacks similar to those which the underseacraft of the Imperial Navy is making on enemy shipping in waters close to the American mainland.

The writer begins by discussing the effect of the fall of Manila on the war situation. He says: "The capture of Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, was a pleasing item of war news. The felicitations of the Japanese over the event were the greater as it came when they were celebrating the New Year.

"The loss of Manila was to the United States the most serious blow sustained by it in the War of Greater East Asia, barring the defeat of the Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.

"Manila was a most important base for operations for the United States in dominating East Asia. It was one of the three vital points of the triangle of the encirclement movement against this country. The other points were Hongkong and Singapore.

"Hongkong has already fallen into Japanese hands.

"Singapore, with its buttresses gone, has lost most of its value as a base. It is isolated for most practical purposes. Its days are numbered.

"The fall of Manila has brought the whole waters of South China under Japanese control. The Imperial Navy now is in a position to carry out its Pacific strategy safely and easily. In Manila the enemy has lost a base from which to operate, obstructing Japanese strategy and interfering with Japanese shipping in South China waters.

The capture of Manila has eliminated the threat of enemy action to disturb the lines of communication of our army and naval forces operating in the South Seas region. We may look for-

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COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED

Railway and Maritime Workers Pledge Cooperation

Domei

MANILA, January 16.—Land and sea communications in the Philippine Islands already are being reestablished, within two weeks since the Japanese occupation of Manila on January 2.

At the invitation of the Japanese High Command in the Philippines, a large number of railway workers and maritime workmen met yesterday to pledge their willingness to resume work and cooperate with the Japanese Forces in reconstruction work in the Philippine Islands.

COMMONS DEMANDS FACTS ON EAST ASIA

Granville to Introduce Emergency Motion Asking for Detailed Explanation

PEOPLE SAID IGNORANT

All British Newspapers Lose Confidence—Singapore Loss Held Inevitable

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—Indignant with the Government's evasiveness, Edgar L. Granville, Liberal representative in the House of Commons, has announced that he will introduce an emergency motion during the next session of Parliament demanding a detailed explanation of military conditions in East Asia, it was reported here today in a Reuters dispatch.

Mr. Granville intimated that Britain's present position in the Greater East Asia War is of vital concern to all officialdom, adding, especially when the danger to Singapore and Australia constituted a threat to the Empire's lifeline.

Mr. Granville concluded, "The Government has failed not only to issue general facts of the war, but it has kept us totally ignorant of conditions in Australia," the report concluded.

In response to mounting criticisms against the dearth of news on the East Asia military situation, a reliable quarter in London has declared that it was purposely being withheld during present operations to prevent the escape of vital military information into Japanese hands, it was reported here from London today.

Fall of Singapore is only a matter of time that even British Government quarters are confirming it. Moreover, all British newspapers have lost confidence and are now recognizing that the highly touted fortress at Britain's last outpost is doomed similar to the fatal days just before the surrender of Hongkong.

Such is the trend of thought now prevailing in London, according to a Yomiuri correspondent in Stockholm as he describes the reaction of the imminent collapse of Singapore into Japanese hands with the Japanese Army Forces heading straight forward to seal its fate.

That London quarters have been thrown into an abyss of despair and melancholy of Singapore being snatched away is already seen in the fact the correspondent states, of British press correspondents sending cable from the spot by pointing out that Singapore's fate is hanging on thin thread.

Even Ward Price, famous editor of the Daily Mail, has given up all hope of British forces defending the fortress stating that no country can beat Japan today for she is the only nation in the world having a strong army together with a first-class navy and air force.

According to the Yomiuri correspondent, Mr. Price in his article warned the

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CRIPPS MAY RECEIVE CABINET APPOINTMENT

Rumors of Government Shifts Circulated With Churchill's Return

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—With persistent rumors of sweeping changes in the British Cabinet following Prime Minister Winston Churchill's return from the United States, reports received here from London, quoting British governmental circles, today stated that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, will be recalled and appointed to the British Cabinet, possibly replacing Lord Beaverbrook as Munitions Minister.

On the other hand, Sir Stafford may be dispatched to India in preparation for changes in the British Government's Indian policy, the report said.

Among possible successors to Sir Stafford as Ambassador to the Soviet Union have been named Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Chungking, Sir Ronald Campbell, British Ambassador to Portugal, and Sir Hughe M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, the report said.

NEW YORK CITIZENS UPSET BY REPORTS OF TANKER SINKING

American Vessel Torpedoed Off Long Island, Navy Department Announces

AXIS SUBMARINES ACTIVE

Japanese Landings at Many Points in Dutch East Indies Unnerve Americans

Domei

BERNE, January 14.—Citizens of New York City were unnerved yesterday by sensational reports of Metropolitan journals that the Norness, 9,577-ton United States tanker has been sunk by torpedo hits off Long Island, New York, it was learned here from New York City today.

A Navy Department communique later admitted the loss, and declared the attack had taken place 125 miles east of Cape Montauk, Long Island, adding the entire crew has been rescued, the report said.

This incident clearly demonstrates that enemy submarines are now active along the entire Atlantic coast of the United States, stated the report.

Many quarters here fear that the United States territorial waters on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts no longer can be considered as safe, concluded the report.

Unnerve Americans

Domei

BERLIN, January 15.—Japanese landings at many points in the Netherlands East Indies have rocked the United States, and greatly confused America's outlook on the Greater East Asia War, it was reported here today via Madrid by a Spanish correspondent in Washington.

Drunk with confidence before the war, successive developments have plunged the entire population into the depth of gloom, the report stated.

The Americans rudely have been awakened from their rosy dreams with the Japanese landing everywhere at will battering down every conceivable British and American opposition, and seizing with amazing deftness all vital bases in their path, the dispatch stated.

Crippled by a fear neurosis now, the State of California has ordered its troops to search motorists for concealed weapons, while a fine of $500 has been announced for violators of black-out regulations, the report concluded.

To Increase Army

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—Revealing a rather modest turn after

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ARMY, NAVY BOMBERS AIR RAID SINGAPORE; ENEMY LOSSES GIVEN

20 Vessels Sunk by Japanese Submarines—10 by Aircraft—78 Captured—Grand Total 109 Ships or 362,000 Tons

ATTACK MOLUCCAS AND AIRFIELD NEAR RANGOON

The splendid results achieved by the Imperial Navy in causing losses to enemy shipping, as of January 10, in the course of the War of Greater East Asia were announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Friday, as follows:

"Enemy shipping sunk or captured by the Imperial Navy, as of January 10, and the losses suffered by Japanese shipping aggregate:

"(1) Aggregate figures for enemy ships sunk and captured.

"(a) Sunk by submarines: 20 vessels, totaling 132,000 tons.

"Sunk by aircraft: 10 vessels, totaling 57,000 tons.

"Sunk by other means: one vessel, totaling 2,000 tons.

"(b) Captured: 78 vessels, totaling 171,000 tons.

"Grand total: 109 vessels, representing 362,000 tons.

"(2) Aggregate figures for losses by Japan.

"Eleven vessels, including those used by the Army, Navy and civilians, totaling 46,800 tons.

"No Japanese vessel has been captured by the enemy since the commencement of hostilities."

JAPANESE WARPLANES BOMB MOLUCCAS

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—The High Command of the Netherlands East Indies has announced that Japanese aircraft yesterday morning bombed the island of Amboina, of the Moluccas, it was reported here from Batavia today. Other formations of Japanese warplanes on January 12 and 13 carried out repeated bombing attacks against Borneo and Kolonodale, Celebes, the communique said.

ARMY PLANES ACTIVE OVER BURMA

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 16.—Formations of light and heavy Japanese bombers, unescorted by protecting fighters, today raided Mingaladon airfield on the outskirts of Rangoon and destroyed four heavy enemy bombers on the runway. The field was unguarded and apparently there was no one capable of or possessing enough courage to fly the British planes to meet the Japanese challenge.

Large Formation of Army Planes Carry Out Fifth Daylight Attack on Military Objectives In Singapore Area

ENEMY LOSES 23 CRAFT—16 SHOT DOWN

A large formation of Japanese Army bombers accompanied by fighters Thursday afternoon carried out the fifth daylight attack on military objectives in the Singapore area, the Imperial Headquarters announced in a communique released at 7:40 p.m. Friday.

Describing the attack as highly successful, the communique said the Japanese bombers released tons of explosives on Sembawan and Tengah airports and also on objectives at Endau on the east coast of Johore State.

The announcement said a large fire was caused within Endau city, while ships in the port were attacked.

Enemy air losses as a result of the expedition were announced as eight Buffalo interceptors shot down by Japanese planes on their way to Singapore and the shooting down of a scouting plane in the neighborhood of Endau.

The announcement added that two Japanese planes were forced to land within Japanese-controlled territory.

Combined enemy air losses inflicted as a result of the afternoon attack on Singapore and the previous air raid in the morning were 16 machines shot down in aerial fighting and an additional seven machines destroyed on the ground, totaling a loss of 23 planes to the enemy.

STAGES 15TH SINGAPORE ATTACK

Valiant airmen of the Imperial Navy delivered their 15th air raid on Singapore Thursday, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4:30 p.m. Friday. The communique said:

"The Air Force of the Imperial Navy operating over Malaya Thursday carried out its 15th long-distance reconnaissance and bombing attack on Singapore in large formations in the face of heavy clouds hanging over the whole peninsula. The attack was carried out on Singapore itself, the Tengah airdrome, the Skundai and Kruan airfields to the northwest of Johore Bahru, Johore State, and important military establishments in these areas were severely damaged. Although the enemy anti-aircraft gunfire at the time was brisk, the Japanese suffered no loss".

Skundai Airport, which the Air Force of the Imperial Navy subjected to a devastating raid on January 15, is situated at about 5 miles northwest of Johore Bahru on the banks of the Skundai River. The original purport chiefly was to utilize it as an emergency landing field for civilian planes but with the outbreak of the World War II, it was expanded in scale and was converted into an auxiliary airport for the defense of Singapore. Kruan Airport, which was likewise bombed by the Navy airmen on the same day, is the most vital airfield in Johore State. Located at about one mile north of Kruan Bay, the construction got under way two years ago and the airport itself was completed only last October. Together with Kahan Airfield, the Kruan Airport forms the last of the British strongholds for the defense of Singapore.

FOURTH DAYLIGHT RAID STAGED

A fourth daylight air raid on Singapore was carried out by large Japanese air units Thursday, dealing severe blows to the British defenders, it was announced in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 12:45 p.m. Friday. The communique reads:

"Powerful Imperial air units composed of fighters and bombers delivered a heavy attack on Singapore in broad daylight for the fourth time on January 15 and obtained the following results:

"(1) A heavy bomber unit penetrated into the skies over Singapore at 11:45 a.m. and repeatedly bombed important military establishments in Singapore and Seletar, causing conflagrations in these areas.

"The fighters which accompanied the bombers in cooperation with the latter attacked the Tengah airdrome from a low altitude and thoroughly destroyed seven bombers on the ground by machine-gun fire.

"(2) Another powerful fighter unit which followed sighted 13 Buffalo fighters that were attempting to escape in terror of the oncoming Japanese and, in a terrific attack, instantly shot down seven of them.

"We sustained no loss."

Today's Press Comments

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

All Must Sacrifice

HOCHI—The Imperial Forces have scored brilliant victories in the War of Greater East Asia. Nevertheless, the fact, which has repeatedly been pointed out by the Government, remains that the conflict is going to be a protracted affair.

The war we are conducting is a modern or total war. This means that if we are to win the war we must mobilize all resources at our command to carry on. The people are called upon to play a big role in the conduct of a total war. All private interests must be sacrificed to increase the fighting power of the country. The businessmen and industrialists must be brought to discard those concepts of business which prevailed prior to the war. The situation challenges them to see that all their equipment is pressed into service of the State.

Cries were heard before among Japanese against shortage of materials, but, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, these complaints died instantly. This is because the Imperial Rescript on the War graciously pointed out what the whole Japanese nation must follow in connection with the achievement of the objective of the War.

In observance of the Rescript, the entire nation pledged itself, heart and soul, to devote itself to the development of East Asia. Naturally, all sorts of complaints and dissatisfaction disappeared overnight.

The great military successes scored by Japan may induce some people to relax their tension. This must be warned. Some people are indulged in their own imagination that materials will be liberally imported from southern regions with the result that the prevailing strict control of supply of materials will be more or less alleviated. Such an idea should be eliminated.

Strengthening of the domestic structure will be necessary all the more in preparation for the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia. Uncertainty concerning the material shortage is psychological rather than real.

Officials' Responsibilities

NICHI NICHI—The spirit of win or die is a thing that every Japanese in any sphere of life must observe to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a satisfactory consummation. Especially to officialdom do we feel that this applies, for officials, these days, are leaders and guardians in all fields of national life, government, economics, culture and what not. And for this reason their responsibilities are heavier than ever before. Not only must every official bear in mind that he is the absolute authority in his own field and that he is responsible for its proper conduct but the Government should confine personnel shifts to the minimum so that work may be carried on without interruption. The Government has decided to establish an Administrative Examiners' System for assuring the proper discharge of official duties. It is hoped that efficient and wise use would be made of this system.

Australia's Worries

With the fall of Singapore imminent, it is easy to imagine the panicky state of the Australian mind. In the first Great War as in this, the Australians were the bravest soldiers of all the motley army of the British Empire and thus they suffered the heaviest casualties. This was because they believed that Britain would give them protection in times of need. Now this hope has been betrayed.

Our special dispatches from Buenos Aires and Lisbon say that Australia has sought aid of Britain, notifying London that if no aid was forthcoming Australia hereafter would feel no obligation whatever toward England.

One of the Australian prisoners of war confined at Zentsuji, Kagawa Prefecture, said that it was only Britain that was fighting Japan and Australian soldiers weren't at war with Japan at all. He seemed quite cheerful. Probably this represented the feeling of the greater part of the Australian people. But it must be borne in mind that the problems of alienation of Australia from Britain and the collapse of the British Empire are two different problems of equal import.

British Navy Losses Since Fall of '39 Huge, Says Stefani

Domei

ROME, January 15.—Four battleships, four airplane carriers and 14 cruisers of the British navy were sunk by Japan, Germany and Italy since the beginning of the European War on September 1, 1939, the Stefani News Agency announced today. In addition, combined Japanese, German and Italian forces have sunk 60 British destroyers, 55 submarines, 12 auxiliary cruisers and 32 mine-layers, Stefani said, adding that of the total, 24 destroyers, 23 submarines, three auxiliary cruisers and 10 mine-layers were sunk in the Mediterranean. Stefani said that five British battleships, three airplane carriers, 10 cruisers and two destroyers and one gunboat were damaged during the same period.

BRITAIN HAS NO RUBBER

Start Collecting Old Tires to Fight Shortage

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—Increasing difficulty in maintaining much needed supplies of rubber for war use caused by the rapid extension of the Pacific war, finally has compelled Britain to embark on a campaign to collect old rubber tires, according to reports received here from London today.

A separate department will be established in the Munitions Ministry to supervise the movement, the report said.

Salazar Sees Chiba

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—The Government has announced that Dr. Antonio de Oliviera Salazar, Premier and Dr. Armindo Rodrigues de Monteiro, Ambassador to London, have held important discussions with Shinichi Chiba, Japanese minister to Portugal, presumably on the Timor question.

Yano Returning Home

Domei

CANTON, January 16.—Seiki Yano, Consul-General at Hongkong, left the local airfield at 9 a.m. today for Tokyo via Shanghai. Mr. Yano is expected to make a report upon the latest situation in Hongkong to the Home Government.

ADULT CORPS IS FORMED

Inaugural Ceremony Held at Throne-Aid Headquarters

With the object of urging adults over 21 years old to concentrate and devote themselves more to the sublime cause of the Imperial Rule Assistance Movement, a new organization called the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Adult Corps was formally inaugurated with due ceremony in the headquarters of the association on Friday in the presence of Premier General Hideki Tojo, who concurrently holds the presidency of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

At the same time, a meeting was held appointing Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, to the post of the president of the new organ, while the vice-presidency will be assumed jointly by Shigeru Hazama, chief of the Organization Bureau of the association, and Junichi Korematsu, former official of the Planning Board.

In this connection, it is reported that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association Adult Corps, which in the meantime had been organized in various cities in the country since last September, will be placed under the jurisdiction of the headquarters of the newly created organization in Tokyo.

U.S. IS RESPONSIBLE IF BURMA IS TAKEN

Sharp Warning to Allied Powers Seen in Report From Toronto

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—In a sharp warning to Allied Powers concerning dangers now confronting Burma, a Reuter report received here from Toronto, Canada, today declared that if Burma falls into Japanese hands, Singapore and other Allied defensive points in East Asia would collapse and repercussions would be felt in India and Australia.

Asserting that the Allied Powers must unite for the defense of Burma, the report said, if Burma falls during the next three months, the responsibility will rest with the authorities of Chungking and the United States, who have persistently refused to give Burma United States Lease-Lend war materials.

The British army in Burma, it was said, had asked Chungking for a share of large amounts of munitions being sent to Chungking by way of the Burma route, but had received only a quarter of the total.

No Answer Given

Moreover, British forces later had sent two more requests to Chungking for a larger share of the Lease-Lend materials, but no answer has been received from Chungking as yet, the report said.

Pointing that the British demand for trucks had been a third of the number stipulated in the Lease-Lend to be sent to East Asia, the report said that Chungking had left only 300 trucks to the British, a number far smaller than the promised amount.

Furthermore, some 1,600 other trucks, which already have been paid for by Britain to Chungking and the United States have not arrived yet, the report said.

Chungking has conceded to let British forces have only 20 per cent of the number of anti-aircraft guns, which were sent from the United States, the report said.

No Cooperation Seen

Hundreds of light tanks, which are lying idle in Burma for lack of drivers, are being held by Chungking, which has flatly refused a British request for the use of only 50 of them, the report said.

Mountains of Lease-Lend war materials have been piled up in Burma and are not being used, simply because the United States has given to Chungking sole responsibility for their use, the report said.

The report concluded by declaring that the delivery of Lease-Lend materials to Chungking ought to be placed under joint United States and British management.

Chiang Is Isolated And Faces Defeat As U.S. Alters Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

in answer to a question whether it was being used as a base against Japan, he indicated that "there is no report that it was used as a base of attack. The situation is the same as before and the matter is under discussion between the Portuguese and British Governments."

Regarding the question of exchanging diplomats, one foreign correspondent asked whether the Japanese discussion with the United States for the exchange of its diplomats with the latter had reached the same stage as in the case of Germany's discussion with America, Mr. Hori replied:

"I don't know to what stage the German discussions with the United States have progressed, so I don't know if our situation is the same or not. I think it is making very slow progress."

YOUTH CORPS MEETING

Conferences Will Be Held to Guide Women Members

Adopting a strong wartime policy by marching side by side with the Government by strengthening military relief work, encouraging national savings and expanding labor service by offering women members of the organization to cooperate in the enterprise, leaders of the General Affairs Department of the Dai Nippon Youth Corps representing all sections of the country at their meeting held on Thursday at its headquarters here unanimously decided to put the three platforms approved into immediate practice.

For the guidance of women members, conferences are expected to be convened in the middle of April in Hokkaido, Miyagi, Tokyo, Fukui, Kyoto, Okayama, Kumamoto and Tokushima.

U.S. TROOP MOVE DOUBTED

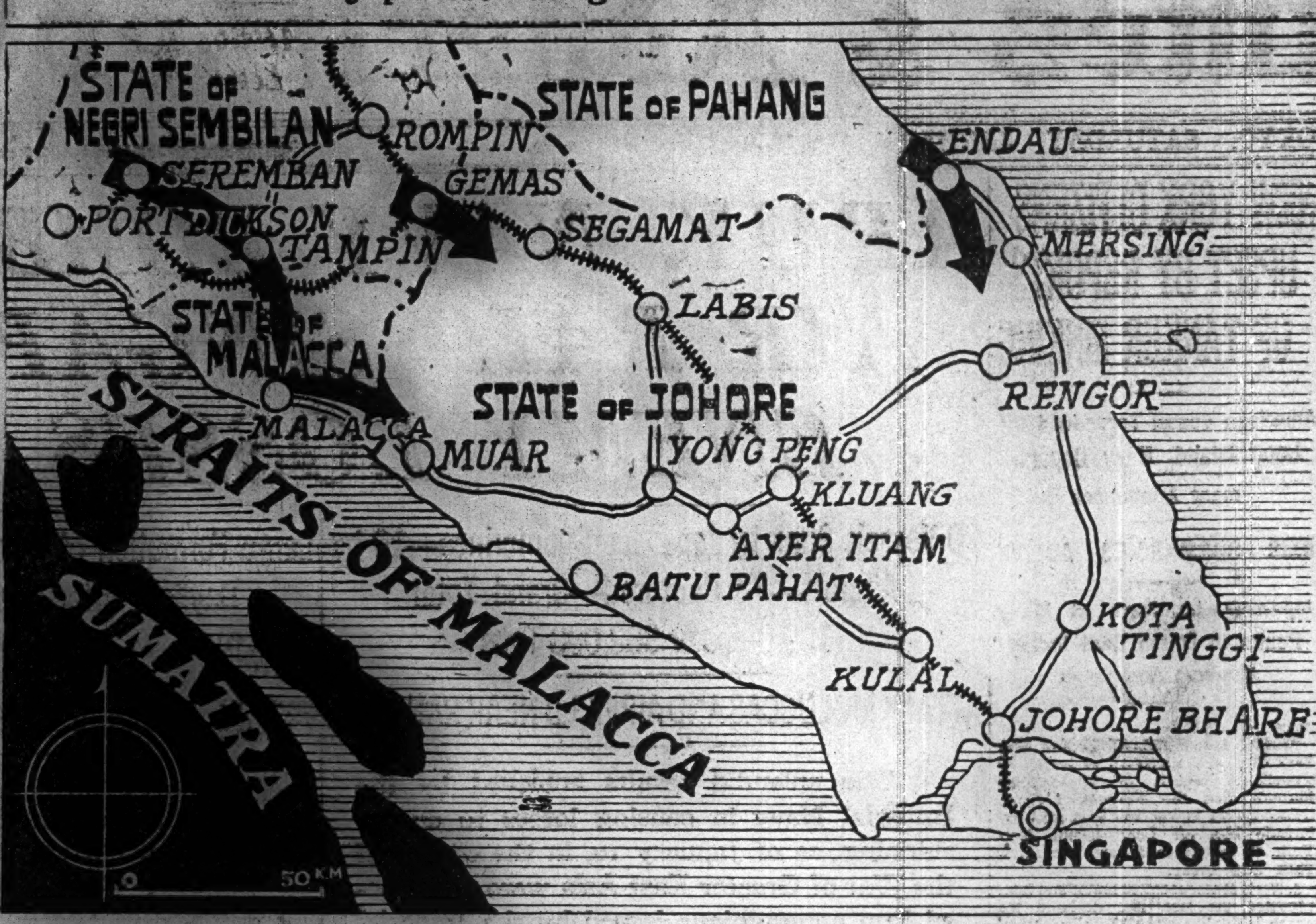
British Paper Points Out Men Must First Be Sent Across Atlantic

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 9.—A warning against illusions in connection with President Franklin Roosevelt's announcement regarding the possible stationing of United States troops in British islands was given by the Yorkshire Post, which emphasized that such troops and their equipment must first of all be transported across the Atlantic.

The paper, furthermore, asserted that the Germans, in reply to United States entry into the war, were concentrating all efforts to intercept American shipments to all the theaters of war and assuring themselves, if not of victory, at least of an invincible defensive position in the west and east.

Where Japanese Vanguards Are Now Entrenched



Converging from the eastern and western coasts of the Malay Peninsula and reinforced with the tank corps, Japanese Forces as indicated by the arrows penetrated the State of Johore on January 14 on their mad dash to Singapore, whose fall is now freely predicted everywhere.

Japan Blockading Goods U.S. Requires

(Continued From Page 1)

ward to a marked progress of our war effort in the southern sector.

"The fall of Manila, coming on the heels of the capture of strategic Guam and Wake islands, was a severe blow to the American navy, which is confronted with the necessity of recasting its entire program of operations in the war. Any major action by the American fleet now is fantastic even to imagine. The enemy is without hope even of resorting to guerrilla warfare, that is, air and submarine attacks, against this country with any measure of success.

Two Bases Built

"Manila was one of two naval bases constructed by the United States in the Pacific region. The other base was Hawaii. Pearl Harbor was intended to serve as a base of American operations against this country. Manila was to provide the American navy with a base from which to conduct warfare against Japanese shipping.

"In a surprise attack on Hawaii following the outbreak of the war, the Imperial Navy damaged Pearl Harbor so severely that experts agreed that it will be impossible to restore it to its former condition. With the capture of Manila, the American Pacific Fleet now is left practically without a base.

"The views of naval experts prior to the war were that if they came to blows both Japan and the United States would engage in the destruction of each other's commerce before pitting their fleets against each other.

"The appointment of Admiral Thomas Hart, an authority on submarine warfare, to his present post of Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet was proof of the correctness of the assumption that America intended to use submarines and 'air fortresses' first in a war against this country. America presumably figured that submarine attacks on Japan's lines of communication in the Japan Sea would bring us to our knees. On no other theory is it possible to explain the fact that the strength of submarines based at Manila was augmented substantially while large-size seaplanes were added to the air force also based there.

"With the outbreak of hostilities the Imperial Navy blasted Hawaii, sending to the bottom the main units of America's Pacific Fleet and destroying a multitude of planes.

"American submarine strength in the Pacific, on which so much hope was pinned by strategicians in the United States at the start of the war, was materially reduced in the series of actions which followed the Battle of Hawaii. Today, America has in service in East Asia about 20 submarines, of which 16, as on December 31, are the best in the American navy. We wonder how America is to carry out its plan of enforcing an economic blockade against this country, remembering the fact that the navy maintained by it in the Pacific region has been reduced to a fleet of obsolete ships and a score of submarines.

"The line connecting Midway, Manila, and Singapore was a veritable life-line to the United States. It was important, strategically and economically. The collapse of this line presents America with a number of problems of critical importance. The most vexing of these questions is, what is to be done to secure supplies of vital defense materials which have hitherto been received from the South Sea region which has come under the control of the Japanese Army and Navy.

"Incidentally, 90 per cent of rubber and tin consumed in America in a year prior to the war came from British Malaya. From the Philippines it received 270,000 tons of chrome and the whole of its supplies of hemp. It took 25,000 tons of tungsten from China.

"The tables have been turned against America. It is the turn of this country to institute an economic blockade against America.

"Already such a blockade has been placed into effect. Submarines of the Imperial Navy are operating off the coast of the American mainland. They have already accounted for 90,000 tons of enemy shipping.

"The area in which the Imperial Navy is operating extends from the American mainland to the Indian Ocean, and from the Aleutians to the temperate zone beyond the equator. It is 10,000 nautical miles from east to west, and 5,000 from north to south. Certainly no war has ever been fought over such a wide area.

"The wonderful thing is that the Imperial Fleet as a whole is intact. No attack has been made on it since the start of hostilities. It is now somewhere in the Pacific, dominating the entire ocean. The navy, with its tremendous strength, will extend its field of action by more than 1,000 nautical miles if it wants to.

"America is supposed to know better than anybody else how fatal to it a Japanese economic blockade against it will be. It has already been cut off from the sources in the South Seas region which have hitherto been supplying it with materials essential to its defense program.

"The question of shipping in the United States, already serious, will become dangerously critical as the War of Greater East Asia progresses. The Imperial Navy has already sunk more than 400 American merchant vessels. With all its vast resources it would be difficult for America to replace the lost tonnage which must be considerable, if we take into account the losses inflicted by Germany which has already destroyed more than 10,000,000 tons of British shipping.

"We take the opportunity of urging on the people the need of acquiring a good knowledge of submarines. We cannot deal with a submarine in the same manner in which we deal with a surface ship or with a plane. The peculiarity of the submarine is that it can operate where other craft cannot.

"Our information shows that the United States was possessed of about 107 submarines prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Imperial Navy has already destroyed most of the 20 submarines maintained by America in the Pacific region".

Indian Thanks Thai

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 9.—The President of the Indian Independence Party in Thailand addressed a telegram to the Thai Premier, expressing his gratification at being allowed to settle down happily in Thailand. He was therefore willing to lay down his life for the Thai's cause in the struggle against Britain and the U.S., he concluded.

6,000 Prisoners of Battle of Hongkong Enjoy Generous Treatment by Japanese

A color of joy is coming over the faces of the 6,000 prisoners of the Hongkong battle, now interned at the Kowloon Airfield, because of the sympathetic and generous treatment of the Japanese, reports the Hochi.

Some of the Indians and Australian soldiers are coming to be filled with a sincere desire to devote themselves to the cause of East Asia. Within the walls of the camp is a group of Indians of dusky hue, their heads covered by turbans of many colors, now spending their days in the camp in prayer to Allah.

A few pointers given them by the Japanese on the nature of the Japanese mission have brought a new ray of hope in their hearts, their eyes brightening as they visualized the era that was in the process of dawning. Immensely grateful to the Japanese treatment, they have even expressed their desire to work in the capacity of coolies, just so they can be of help to the Japanese.

While the Indians were forced by the British authorities of Hongkong to fight in the front lines, the Canadians and Australians shared no better fate at the hands of the British officials, who had been sent from London. The Canadians and Australians were lured into the army because of the promised high pay and light duties. They realized, however, that when the battle of Hongkong began, the British officials were not living up to their promises, the Hochi stated. They were moved up to the foremost front during the street fighting in the city in order to act as a shield and wall to the English soldiery.

The soldiers of the regiment sent from London have also lately familiarized themselves with the Japanese diet and are eating their meals served them with extreme gusto.

The former members of the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation and of the local office of the Jardine Matheson and Company who were captured because of their service in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps have taken brooms in their hands and, with a song on their lips, have been cleaning the camp and when their names were called at roll-call, have smartly stood at attention and answered "yes."

The Hochi points out that no better evidence can be given of the generous treatment of the Japanese which is making the prisoners of war become attached to the Japanese soldiers.

Japanese Soldiers Take Part in Mass In Church at Manila

The religious division of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines held mass at Santa Cruz Church in Manila, on January 11, it was learned here Thursday. More than 1,000 Catholics attended the services, including the Archbishop of Manila, the report said. Another mass is scheduled for January 18 with Japanese Bishops officiating, it was said.

INDIA'S POPULATION SHOWS 15% INCREASE

Official Figures Issued Indicate Number Approaching 400 Million Mark

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 8.—India's population increased by 15 per cent during the last decade, according to official figures just issued, and is now approaching the 400,000,000 mark.

The census of March 1941 showed a total population of 389,000,000, of which 201,000,000 were men. This meant an increase of 16 per cent, whereas in the preceding decade, from 1921 to 1931, the population had increased by only 10.6 per cent.

In British India, with a population of 296,000,000, the increase was slightly greater than in the native states.

Among the large cities of India, Calcutta has moved to the top of the list with 2,100,000 inhabitants, while Bombay, which used to be the largest city, has only 1,400,000 people. The surplus of men has remained the same.

The number of illiterates has declined. It is now only 88 per cent of the population as compared with 93 per cent in 1931.

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New York Citizens Upset by Reports Of Tanker Sinking

(Continued From Page 1)

claims for a 5,000,000-man army was made recently by Sidney Hillman, associate-director of the Office of Production Management, Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, has announced that President Roosevelt intends to enlarge the army to 3,600,000 men and officers during the present year, according to a Washington report received here today.

The program calls for strengthening the mechanized forces to include 30 divisions, while the pursuit wing, armored car divisions, engineering corps and anti-aircraft divisions will also be augmented, the report stated.

The report revealed that the War Department has modified age requirements of the army air corps to 18 years instead of 20 and at the same time, has shoved the maximum age limit up to 26 years.

This measure, the report stated, would raise the army air corps to a strength of 2,000,000 men.

MUST CARRY IDENTITY CARD

Axis Nationals in America Put Under New Regulation

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—All Axis nationals residing in the west coast States of the United States, numbering in some 110,000 persons, will be required to hold identity papers, according to a new law which has been issued by Francis Biddle, United States Attorney-General, it was reported here from Washington today.

Application for identity papers by Axis nationals must be made to the United States Government from February 2 to 9, the report said.

Loan Over-Subscribed

Transocean

SOFIA, January 8.—The Bulgarian domestic loan of 3.5 milliard lewas was over-subscribed by 200,000,000 lewas at the end of last year, which was the time limit for subscriptions, the Bulgarian Minister of Finance announced today.

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PARIS CLASH LIES OF BRITISH SCOUTED

French Radio Criticizes Reuters, Daventry Reports as Ridiculous Propaganda

Transocean

VICHY, January 8.—The French radio yesterday sharply criticized Reuters' and the Daventry Radio Station's news-reporting during the last 10 days on matters concerning France.

These lies and atrocities stories, the French radio stated, serve but one purpose, to stir up nervousness and anxiety in France.

These efforts were merely intended to instigate the French people to commit rash actions against the occupation forces and to sow discord between France and Germany, which could then never be repaired, in order to prevent Franco-German rapprochement by every means, since Britain throughout her history would never stand for such rapprochement.

One would think that Reuters made itself sufficiently ridiculous in Britain after it had announced on Christmas that Marshal Petain had left Vichy for good, that the Germans had invaded unoccupied France and that the French Government had left for Toulon.

Still worse lies, however, were spread by Reuters in connection with the finding of the dead body of the Chief of Cabinet of the French Ministry of the Interior, Yves Paringaux, when it stated that the French Ministry of the Interior, Pucheux, had been murdered according to an "official Vichy source".

Should Check Reports

It was further urged that Reuters should check reports emanating from the Berne correspondent of the New York Times who had reported that clashes had occurred on the Boulevard St. Michel in Paris after Paringaux's death and that 32 persons were killed during these clashes.

Parisians may be surprised to learn that clashes had occurred in the heart of Paris, knowing that there was no truth to it, but such report cause certain sensations in New York.

Daventry and the De Gaullist radio station also issued cries of joy when reports were spread to the effect that additional executions had taken place in Paris.

This seems to be the only worry Britain has, declared the French radio critic.

London undoubtedly has its traditions. After 400 years of selfish policy a simple idea had been firmly driven into the brains of the British people that it was better to sacrifice the life of a thousand frog eaters—as the British call the French—than to endanger only one finger of one of his British Majesty's subjects.

Commons Demands Facts on East Asia

(Continued from Page 1)

British on the grave crisis confronting Singapore on January 14 and emphasized that Britain should not underestimate the fighting strength of the Japanese troops. Mr. Price, the dispatch further adds, is said to have declared:

"A great crisis now facing Singapore has been brought about by the fact that Britain has underestimated Japan's military strength too much. Even if Britain wins a war with another strong country, the fighting strength of the Japanese troops will never collapse under any circumstances because it must be taken into consideration that Japan is the only country in the world having a strong army plus a first-rate navy and air force."

Premier Inspects Fire Defense Corps At Yoyogi Grounds

The annual march-past of the fire-brigades of Tokyo was held Thursday at the Yoyogi Parade Grounds before Premier General Hideki Tojo in his capacity as concurrent Home Minister, Sachio Tomeoka, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board and a large number of distinguished officials. Following the reading of a gracious message granted for the occasion by His Imperial Highness Prince Morimasa Nashimoto, Honorary President of the Dai Nippon Air and Fire Defense Society, Mr. Tomeoka inspected the mechanized units comprising 260 fire-engines and ambulances, 9,000 members of the Air and Fire Defense Corps and also 30 members of the Students' Patriotic Corps representing Keio, Rikkyo and Nichidai universities. General Tojo, who is very much interested in the activities of the Air and Fire Defense Corps also inspected them from his favorite charger. Subsequently, a ceremony commending 389 persons who rendered meritorious services was held, which was later followed by various demonstrations of fire-fighting and life-saving activities.

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH FROM TURKEY REVEALED

Maneuver to Divert Attention From Disagreeable Things For Britain

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 15.—The statement made to the press by British Ambassador to Ankara, Sir Huge M. Knatchbull-Hugessen and the advice given by the British authorities to the British residents in Turkey, to leave the country were called by the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse maneuvers to divert the attention from things disagreeable for Britain. It is pointed out in Berlin that such maneuvers are aimed at creating a panic in Turkey and making the Turks forget the Moscow negotiations in which Foreign Secretary Eden sold the Dardanelles and the Bosporus to the Soviet Union.

It is recalled in this connection that the Wilhelmstrasse already declared that it possessed authentic information concerning Mr. Eden's Moscow talks. It is added that Berlin certainly would not miss the opportunity of placing such information at the disposal of interested quarters.

BRITONS WILL BLAST MALAY WATER LINE

Japanese Moving Rapidly to Forestall Inhuman Act of Enemy

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 15.—According to reports reaching here from the front lines, it has been revealed that the British are planning to destroy eventually the pipe line leading from the reservoir 15 miles northwest of Johore Bahru into the island of Singapore.

The importance of this water line can be judged from the fact that fully 80 per cent of Singapore's 1,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 650,000 are Chinese, depend upon this source of drinking water.

Destruction of the main source of water would seem like cutting their own throats but the crafty British have gone farther in their reasoning and decided that world sympathy would be worth a little discomfort. Besides, those who will suffer most will be the Chinese while they will probably have made some sort of arrangement to augment the shortage.

When the time comes to evacuate Johore Bahru, as it will surely come, the British will, no doubt, destroy the pipe line at the only point where it comes to the surface on the outskirts of Johore Bahru, and blame the act upon the "inhumane tactics" of the Japanese in order to receive world sympathy,—the main object of the plan.

Furthermore, the British figure the destruction of the pipe line would make it difficult for the Japanese to preserve peace and order in Singapore after it is occupied.

However, in order to forestall the occurrence of such an inhumane act, a certain unit of the Japanese Forces is determined to preserve the pipe line at all costs.

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FACTORY WORKERS LAUDED BY PREMIER

Articles Turned Out Valued By Soldier as Own Flesh And Blood, Says General

In a speech delivered before an assembly of men drafted into the war industry at the Diesel Motor Company at Kawasaki on Thursday afternoon, Premier General Hideki Tojo said that the men called to serve the State as workers in munition plants should remember that every article that they turn out is being valued by a soldier as his own flesh and blood.

A ceremony was performed at the company at 2:18 p.m. to intensify the spirit of patriotism among the industrial draftees. Premier Tojo, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Saito, director of the Ordnance Bureau, and Lieutenant-General Yamada, director of the Army Equipment Bureau, attended. Following the reading of a resolution adopted by the draftees by their representative, Premier Tojo addressed the gathering.

"Japan has never walked a more thorny path in its long history," he said, "than it is doing now. This is the time for every Japanese to contribute his best in the service of His Imperial Majesty and State.

"It gives me great pleasure to be afforded an opportunity of expressing anew my firm convictions before you who have so honorably been called to the industrial front.

"Officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy are at this moment fighting on land, sea and air, blessed by the August Glories of His Imperial Majesty and filled with the single desire to devote their lives and all that they have to the cause of their country and are achieving splendid results.

Given Glorious Chance

"You have been called at such a time to a very important defense industry and given a glorious chance to participate in the mighty work of the Empire. What I urgently ask is that each of you do the work given you with the utmost spirit of loyalty and victory. You are urged to remember that every piece of machinery or any other article you turn out will be valued by a soldier as his own flesh and blood. Every single act of yours is adding to the fighting strength of the Imperial Forces. Consequently, you are taking part in the war just as much as the men at the front.

"Remember that the war has only started. If you go about your work in the spirit of loyalty and devotion it will automatically be translated into acts of respect for the rules of the factory, obedience to your superior and spiritual power. This will enable you to overcome with joy and difficulty that might arise and at the same time, helping you to do your bit for the mighty enterprise of safeguarding the Empire and of developing the innate possibilities of the Greater East Asia Sphere."

NEW CABLE REGULATIONS TAKE EFFECT IN AMERICA

Foreign Telegrams Cannot Be Sent in Code or With Telegraphic Address

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, January 4.—New regulations for international cable and wireless traffic between the United States and other countries have been announced by the head of the United States Navy Censorship Department, Byron Price, it is reported from Washington today.

Every cable or wireless traffic with territories occupied by the enemy in effect has been prohibited. Certain exceptions need special permit. Telegrams to foreigners may not be sent in code or with telegraphic addresses.

Transit traffic by telegram or wireless telephone in foreign language or in code may take place across the United States territory after the permission of the censor has been obtained. Only the following languages are admitted: English, French, Spanish and Portuguese, but it is pointed out that non-official talks in any other language but English will be liable to considerable delay.

ENVOY WILL VISIT HOME

Li Shao-ken to Return to Celebrate Birthday of Manchou Emperor

Li Shao-ken, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Tokyo, will return to Manchoukuo on January 22 to report on official matters to his Home Government and to participate in the functions celebrating the birthday of the Emperor of Manchoukuo, it was learned Thursday.

En route to Manchoukuo, the Ambassador is scheduled to visit the Miyazaki Shrine and to attend the graduation ceremony of the training school for steel technicians conducted by the Nihiman Steel Company, it was said.

Mr. Li is scheduled to return to his duties in Tokyo on February 10, it was further disclosed.

Red Cross House

Transocean

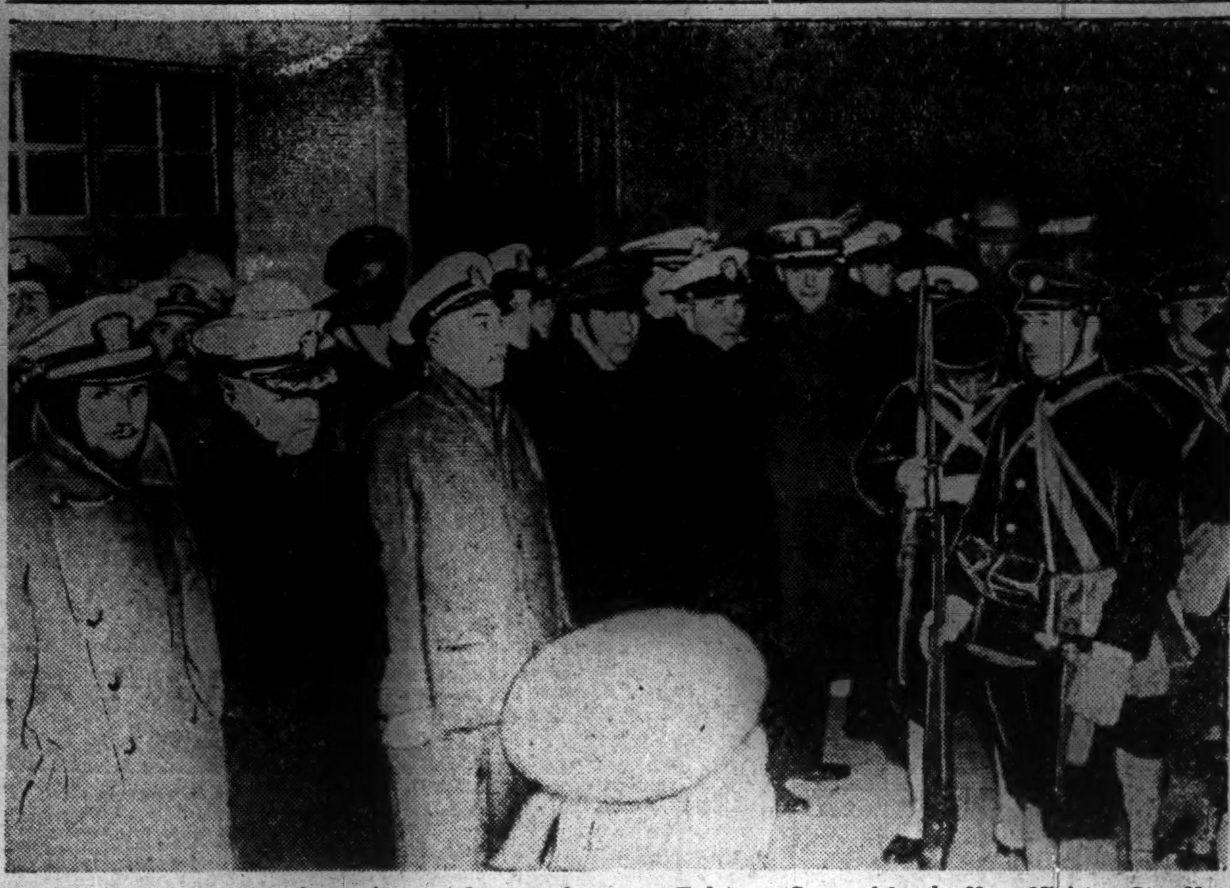
GENEVA, January 8.—The Geneva Municipality bought the Hotel Metropole in Geneva for 1.000.000 francs and put it at the disposal of the International Red Cross as from January 15, thus enabling the Red Cross to house its vastly grown organization under one roof.

French Liner Launched

Transocean

VICHY, January 8.—The newly constructed French passenger liner Kairouan, of 7.000 tons, was launched yesterday in the shipyards at La Seyne.

Prisoners Reach Shikoku



The first batch of American prisoners of war arrive at Tadotsu, Kagawa Prefecture. The picture shows the Americans lining up in front of the harbor office at Tadotsu. (Censored by the Navy Ministry, Otsu No. 17-158)

KUSUNOKI'S CAREER SIMILAR TO NOGI'S

Both Were Great Loyalists, Intensely Partiotic, Says Major-General Izu

Masashige Kusunoki, known as Great Nanko, and General Count Maresuke Nogi, hero of Port Arthur, were among Japan's greatest loyalists, and their names are familiar to every Japanese. Their careers had similarities in various instances, and their loyalty to the Imperial Throne is forever immortalized in the minds of all people in Japan. Major-General Bonpu Izu, retired, who was an adjutant to General Nogi at the time of the Siege War about Port Arthur, compares these two greatest loyalists in his article written for the Sozo in its January issue. His article runs as follows:

"Nanko's father was a man of stern character. He asked a Buddhist priest to officiate in the training of his son, when he was but a tot of eight years old. Nanko's greatness was due in a large measure to the spiritual training from a priest of the Kanshin Temple, Kawachi Province. Likewise, General Nogi's father also was a man of strict personality. When 11 years of age, General Nogi's education was entrusted to Bunnoshin Tamaki, a school master of high character, and later, he received teaching in the martial arts from varied masters.

"Nanko took the field for the first time at the age of 16, when his father left strategy to him against a large military clan. Leading his troops, he defeated his enemy through a strategy of his own formulation. General Nogi was engaged in battle at the age of 18 for the first time in his life. As a company commander, he fought bravely against Shogunate troops.

"Reaching the age of 20, Nanko became heir of his family. Many warring barons courted their favors with the Hojo family at Kamakura, largest of all military clans in those days, but Nanko remained indifferent. When General Nogi was acting commander of a regiment early in the Meiji Era, a rebellion was started by Issei Maibara against the Government. General Nogi's relatives and friends, siding with Maibara asked him for a loan of arms, but he refused to accede to the proposal.

"When he was 30 years old, after subjugating an opposing army, Nanko was married to a 20-year-old daughter of a noted warrior. It was also at the age of 30 when General Nogi was married to a 20-year-old daughter of a Satsuma samurai, Shizuko by name, who committed suicide following the death of her husband, in the traditional Japanese manner.

"Nanko had three sons namely, Masatsura, Masatoki and Masanori, who devoted themselves to the cause of the Imperial Family. General Nogi had two sons only, Katsusuke and Yasusuke, both of whom were killed in action during the Russo-Japanese War. Resulting from their death, the Nogi family thus became extinct as far as the blood descendants were concerned.

"For a period of five years, Nanko rarely stayed at home as he steeped himself in wars fighting on the side of the Imperial Family. His wife and sons were left to the care of the Kanshin Temple, where Nanko was trained during his boyhood. Nanko did not correspond with his wife often, but not infrequently wrote letters concerning spiritual training to his sons. Similarly whilst engaged in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, General Nogi often wrote letters to his sons, but not very often to his wife.

"When Nanko committed seppuku after an adverse conflict at Minatogawa, Takauji Ashikaga against whom he waged a hopeless war, sent his decapitated head to Nanko's wife out of respect to this loyal warrior. Suffocated by grief, the eldest son, Masatsura, was about to commit suicide at seeing his father's head, but Nanko's wife snatched the sword from her son's hand and admonished him not to do so until he revenged his father's enemy.

"General Nogi's two sons were killed, one at Port Arthur, where his father was leading the army as commander-in-chief, and the other at the Battle of Nanshan. His close relatives came to his wife to console and comfort her. Countess Shizuko then told them that as her husband was ever anxious as to whether his sons would serve the State well in the war, she felt every satisfaction in learning that her two sons had been killed in action. She added, however, that the eldest son was killed too early, before he had performed many military services.

"Nanko defended the Chihaya Castle against the siege of the mighty Hojo army more than 600 years ago. He led 5,000 troops who were firmly entrenched there, while the Hojo attackers outnumbered him with 50,000. He fought bravely against tremendous odds. Nanko remained there for months until the military cliques espousing the Imperial Cause came for his aid.

"General Nogi as Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur Siege war, combatted against considerable adversity. He led the attacking army, numbering 50,000 against General Stoessel's army, totaling 48,000 securely entrenched in the 'impregnable fortress.' Usually, an offensive force must be provided with a far larger number of troops and arms. The Japanese forces had 380 guns, while the enemy had 600. Marshal Oyama's main forces were fighting a powerful enemy at Shaho. General Kropatkin was defying the furious onset of the Japanese, on the strength of reinforcements from Russia. General Nogi was pressed by headquarters to take Port Arthur as quickly as possible and help the main force. He was determined to give Port Arthur the final blow and then to join the Oyama Army. Renewed siege operations of exceptional severity were started. His second son was among a large number of the war dead. General Nogi had declined proposals of generals under him to have his son as adjutant to a divisional commander and ordered him to fight on the foremost line.

"After his death, Nanko was deified by the Imperial Court. The Minatogawa Shrine is dedicated to Nanko's memory. He was not rewarded substantially during his lifetime. General Nogi, too, was not promoted to a field marshal, though he remained in the rank of a full-fledged general for nine years. After his death he was deified in the Nogi Shrine."

Leading Statesmen To Hear War Report From Government

The Board of Information announced at 4 p.m. Friday that it had been decided to call a meeting of the President of the Privy Council and persons who have held the Premiership at the Premier's official residence from 10 a.m. on January 19. to hear the Government's explanations of the war situation. The announcement added that the Premier and Cabinet Ministers are scheduled to take luncheon with these statesmen at noon. The statesmen who are expected to hear reports on the war situation, besides Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council, are Prince Fumimaro Konoye, General Nobuyuki Abe, Koki Hirota, General Senjuro Hayashi, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, and Count Keigo Kiyoura, all former Premiers. The Government is expected to be represented by Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently War Minister, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, and President Teijiro Suzuki of the Planning Board. The prediction was made in informed quarters that the coming meeting of statesmen close to the Throne with the leaders of the Government would result in a further strengthening of the nation's wartime structure. These quarters were sure that such meetings will take place from time to time in the future.

Finland Denies Rumors

D.N.B.

BUCHAREST, January 15.—Enemy sources spread rumors to the effect that Finland was negotiating with the United States for a separate peace and that German troops were being withdrawn from Finland. The Finnish Legation at Bucharest has been authorized by the Helsinki Government to state that all these rumors are without any foundation whatsoever.

CHANGE WITNESSED IN POLICY OF DUTCH

Netherlands Feared Rise of Japan as Great Power Since World War I

To the Netherlands, Japan as a great rising Power was very much feared. In fact, at the time of the first European War, the Netherlands despite her self-styled diplomacy as saying she was a great nation both in Europe and Asia, nevertheless, felt considerable threat to her colonies in the East Indies. She dreaded Japan's advance in the Pacific but with the formation of the League of Nations, she felt considerably relieved.

This as coming from the colonial authority of the Netherlands, Van der Bosch, is a food for thought for international students, says the Asahi.

Before the inauguration of the League of Nations, the paper states, the Netherlands Government banked heavily on the United States believing that that country would join it. However, she took the wrong guess for not only did America which proposed the League of Nations and which backed out of it but also with the armament expansion competition resuming, the Netherlands again began to feel a threat to her possessions in the Western Pacific. She furthermore felt her security was being endangered when Japan seceded from the League. On top of this, when the Italo-Ethiopian War started, the Netherlands was so completely upset that she finally lost faith in the League.

These developments necessitated the Netherlands Government to change her principle of perpetual neutrality and non-alliance, but with this new policy she was obliged to depend upon Great Britain for her own safety, for the Netherlands East Indies could not exist without the backing of Singapore.

This dependency on Britain, adds the Asahi, particularly become clear in recent years and also naturally affected the Netherlands' past neutral policy The Government, moreover, decided upon this step without the approval of Parliament and consequently, it was severely criticized.

Today, with the Netherlands East Indies at war with Japan, their inimical attitude in the policy adopted by the Government with the conspiracy of Great Britain is their sorrow and as it increases the burden of the inhabitants, the Netherlands alone is to be blamed.

PALESTINE WANTS JEWS

Agriculture, Armament Industry for Britain Lacking Workmen

Transocean

ANKARA, January 4.—The head of the immigration office of the Jewish Agency at Jerusalem has sent a memorandum to the British High Commissioner pointing out the necessity of greater emigration of Jewish workmen to Palestine.

He stated that Jewish agriculture as well as the armament industry of Palestine, which is working with Jewish capital for Britain, were lacking in workmen. All the branches of agriculture, he added, were idle, while some industries could work only on a short-time basis, because Arab workmen declined to work in Jewish shops.

Grain for Norway

Transocean

BERLIN, January 8.—Since the occupation of Norway by German troops until now, 200,000 tons of grain have been delivered by the Reich to Norway, it is learned from a well-informed German quarters. Germany as a compensation received from Norway 50 per cent of the catches of Norwegian fishing including 80 per cent of the herring catches.

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JAPAN-BRITAIN BODY, OTHERS, TO DISSOLVE

Many of 60 International Amity, Cultural Societies Have Outlived Usefulness

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, many international amity societies and cultural bodies are either dissolving altogether or effecting a sweeping change in their organizations. It is anticipated that, following a conference among the officials of the Home and Foreign Ministries and the Board of Information, further progress will be made in this movement.

Before the war, no less than 60 such societies and organizations were carrying on cultural and amity enhancement activities in Tokyo. They, no doubt, served to foster peace and friendship with foreign countries, but on the other hand, were prone to give out unwittingly information which might have been detrimental to Japan.

The oldest of such bodies is the Japan-Britain Society, founded in 1907 and having the British Ambassador as its president. The members of the Society comprised some 350 noted figures in diplomatic and other fields and maintaining a close contact with the Japan-Britain Society in London, researches were being carried on to foster international, cultural and economic relations as well as to promote mutual enterprises. Its existence, however, became a problem with the outbreak of the war and holding a meeting of the committee on December 18, the Society has decided to dissolve definitely, and is now clearing the pending business of the organization.

U.S.-Japan Society Dissolved

Another prominent international body was the Japan-America Society, of which the American Ambassador was the honorary president. Since its establishment in 1917, the Society was active in promoting friendship and political collaboration between the two countries for more than two decades, but the current Japan-America situation has prompted the committee to decide on its dissolution.

The Japan-Mexico Society founded in 1924 was also obliged to take appropriate measures in view of the severance of relations between Japan and Mexico and Keisaburo Moriyama, the president, conferred with the executives, and decided to effect a wholesale change in the organization.

The other well-known bodies such as the International Alumni Association, the Wednesday Club (formerly, the Rotary Club), Japan-America Chemical Society, Young Men's League of Japan and America, Japan-Brazil Central Society, Japan-India Society and others totaling 60 are either effecting a reform or fundamental changes in their policies. Particularly noteworthy among the cultural and amity associations is the Japan-Philippines Society, of which Marquis Yorisado Tokugawa is the president. This, and others contributing toward enhancement of international relations between Japan and the countries within the East Asiatic Co-Prosperity Sphere, are hastily changing their line of enterprises in order to work in accordance with the aims of contructive warfare.

CONDEMNS DUTCH ASSETS

Finance Ministry Considers Properties as Those of Enemy

The Finance Ministry has announced that henceforth assets of the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies will be considered as "enemy assets," following Japan's declaration of a state of war with the Netherlands and the Netherlands East Indies.

Turks Cut Gas Use

Transocean

ANKARA, January 9.—The Turkish Government has decided to continue restricting the gasoline consumption until October 1942. The restrictions were introduced in September 1941 for an indefinite period throughout the country.

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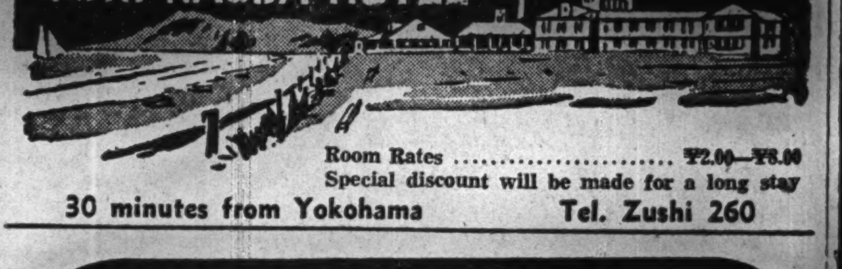

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New Light Shed on Tale of 47-Ronin With Discovery of Letter by Yasubei

The historic plot of the 47-Ronin, hitherto thought to have been kept a complete secret until its actual execution, was actually revealed four days in advance, according to a sensational discovery reported by the Miyako. The revelation is contained in a 240 years old letter written by Horibe Yasubei, one of the most popular of the heroes of the famous episode.

The sensational letter was discovered a few days ago in Fukui Prefecture by a local historian by the name of Ikoma. Addressed to his stepmother's brother, Fuyemon Tadami of the Fukui clan, this letter written by the noted Yasubei reveals that the conspirators were planning to rise in revenge for their lord within four days. "I wanted to inform you of our secret plan long ago, but have been prevented heretofore by a firm pledge among us confederates," says the letter.

The discovery of the letter throws an altogether different light upon the famous historical incident, it is pointed out. It was never suspected heretofore that the plan had been revealed to anyone prior to its actual execution. Surprise is also being expressed over the fact that Yasubei, although known to have been of a nonchalant disposition, should have taken the risk of sending such a letter of leave-taking by a professional messenger.

Despite the revelation of the plot to Yasubei's relative, there is no indication that it became known to anyone else, the Miyako explains. Such a secret would naturally be kept as a strictly confidential matter between two samurai, and there is no evidence of any leakage of information resulting from this indiscretion.

COLUMNIST SCORES AIM OF PERRY'S TRIP

Nation Must Wipe Out Every Bit of Anglo-Americanism

When Commodore Perry arrived in Japan in 1853 on what he claimed the mission to awaken this country from her lethargy, his true motive was no other than to make it a stepping stone for American encroachment upon East Asia, says a Hochi columnist.

Coincidentally on this very day, January 16, Commodore Perry, 89 years ago came to this country with his "Black Ships" into the Bay of Uraga and demanded the administration of the day that Japan open her country to the outside world. At that time, the columnist states, such a benevolent gesture coming from a representative of the American Government sounded soft and sweet, but the Japanese were duped for in reality it was the beginning of America's trespassing usurpingly in East Asia, for which the seed of the diabolical ambition was first implanted in the United States at the end of the 7th century.

In the 89 years since Commodore Perry's arrival, continues the columnist, Occidental materialism flowed into the country profusely and with this as an inception to extend their vicious tentacles, Anglo-American encroachment upon this part of the world gained momentum and soon made rapid advancement.

In the transpiring years, East Asia was brought into the clutches of ruthless machinations engineered by these demoniacal tycoons of Anglo-Saxons and no doubt, says the columnist, Commodore Perry in his grave must be leering for seeing his scheme materialized by his brethen. But East Asia is not without its Hercules for once its savior, Japan, unsheathed her divine sword to cut into pieces the malignant net of Anglo-American oppression, the liberations of East Asia from the yoke of white Imperialism has begun and a New Order emerging out of the chaos is imminent.

It is regrettable, the columnist continues, to see dregs of the Anglo-Saxon materialism imported into this country in the past 89 years. He warns that those who are still intoxicated by the lees of such unholy wine should recall what this day was like in 1853 and grasp what the real motive was behind the mask of the "Benevolent Opener of Japan," and the people should consequently help to wipe out from the country every remnant of Anglo-Americanism.

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GOVERNMENT PLANS RAISING EFFICIENCY

To Obtain Maximum Results in Rationalizing Administration To Cope With War

With a view to attaining maximum efficiency in every branch of administration in consonance with the prevailing circumstances at home and abroad and for the realization of the object of the Greater East Asia War, the Government will set up a system to survey and examine actual results of administrative measures and general conditions of administration, according to a decision reached at the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday as reported by Domei.

In line with the new system, it was also decided to make necessary changes in the structure of different administrative offices.

In connection with the proposed system, the Government announced its policy as follows:

"In order to attain more effective results of administration in conformity with the situation at home and abroad, necessary changes shall be made in the structure of different administrative offices and survey and examination shall be made regarding actual results of administrative measures and conditions under which administration is executed, thereby to obtain adequate data (1) for the establishment of Government policies and determination of administrative measures, (2) for thorough rationalization of administration and (3) for clarification of conditions under which Government officials are performing their duties and enforcement of official discipline."

The Government further announced that the proposed survey and examination of the administrative conditions and results will be made by the Cabinet Planning Board under the instructions of Premier General Hideki Tojo. Also it adds, administrative affairs of the Army and Navy, which are inseparably related with the High Command will be beyond the scope of the proposed system.

U.S. BUILDING BASES IN NORTH IRELAND

American Activities Reported Intensive Since Washington Conference

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—The activity of Americans in Northern Ireland which has been shrouded in mystery has now been increased to a feverish pace, noticeable since the beginning of the year and especially since the Washington Conference.

In addition to the work of construction, underway already, new airfields and military establishments have been started. The amount of money that has been appropriated for these constructions is said to have assumed unusually high proportions, chiefly contributed by the U.S. Government while Northern Ireland is placing its entire apparatus at the disposal of this work of construction, as was declared by a high Government official to a correspondent of the Daily Mail. He furthermore stated that the Government of Northern Ireland welcomed this American activity and that it served as mediator between the American and the British Governments. As far as the Northern Irish Government was concerned, everything was being done to facilitate the realization of such building projects that had been worked out by American engineers.

Eire, on the other hand, is much less inclined to welcome such activities of American engineers in Northern Ireland, according to reports from Dublin, since these works form an ever-growing threat to the neutrality of Eire.

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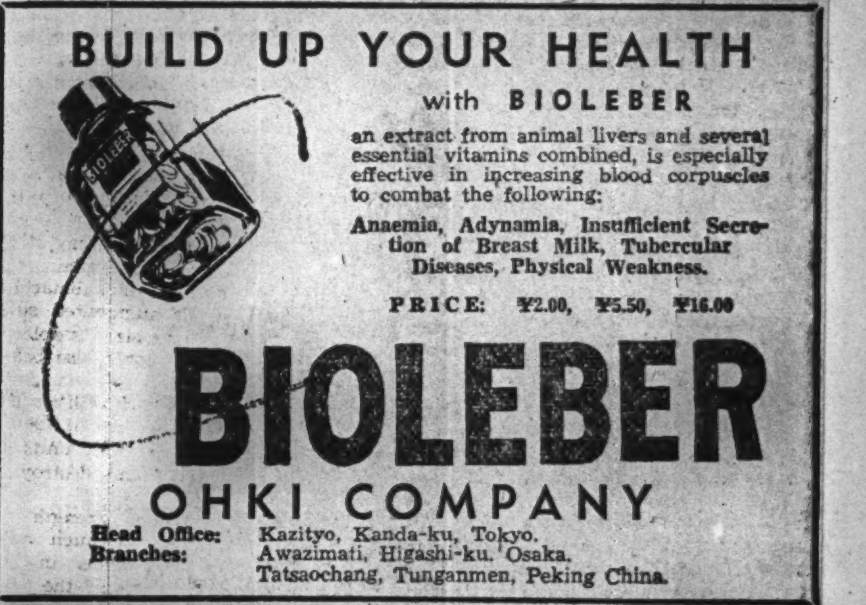

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GOOD SHOWING MADE IN KANSAI SKI MEET

Both Collegiate Divisions Cross Finishing Line in Excellent Time

Favored with fine weather and good skiing conditions, the 15th annual Kansai collegiate ski championships was run off at Kannabeyama Friday, with good showing in both divisions.

In the downhill race, the one event of the day, run off at the Bizenyama course at Kannabeyama, the results were as follows:

1st Division: 1st, Suzuki (Takaoka Commercial College). Time: 4 min. 45 sec. 2nd, Uyemiya (Otani University); 3rd, Kawano (Takaoka Commercial College).

2nd Division: Yamamoto (Koyasan University). Time: 6 min. 0.5 sec.

Meanwhile it was announced that the 15th annual collegiate ski tournament will be held at Yonezawa for five days beginning on the 17th. The following schedule was announced:

17th. Opening Ceremony.
Downhill race (1:00 p.m.) From Umebayashi to Ozawa, 5 kilometers.
18th. Slalom (9:00 a.m.) at Onariyama.
19th. Long-distance race (9:00 a.m.) at Onariyama.
20th. Jumping (9:00 a.m.) at Onariyama.
Relay (1:00 p.m.) at Onariyama.
21st. National defense sports (10:00 a.m.) at Onariyama.
Closing ceremony (3:00 p.m.) at Nishibe National School.

DE VALERA'S DECLARATION SOBERS LONDON OPTIMISTS

Ireland Will Never Give Up Neutrality to Accommodate Americans and British

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—The unequivocal declaration by Irish Premier, Eamon de Valera, to the effect that not a square foot of Irish territory was for sale has considerably sobered optimists in London who even on Monday had still spoken about a possible rapprochement between the Irish and British Governments regarding the granting of three Irish naval bases on the western coast of Ireland.

It is now established beyond any doubt that the Irish Government under Premier de Valera will under no circumstances give up its neutrality. Britain is now facing the question that is becoming ever more acute as to how it can get hold of these naval bases as well as of Irish territory required for the training of U.S. troops that are expected shortly.

It seems to be quite clear that there are certain plans to force Eire to cede these naval bases and it is taken for granted that these questions have already been discussed between the Premier of Northern Ireland, Andrews, and the British Government during the former's visit to London a few days ago. There had been indications, moreover, that London was considering doing away with Premier de Valera by means of a coup d'etat and to install a pro-British government in Eire, but the plans, however, are said to have been abandoned because of their dangerous character.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Saturday
—Morning—

6:30 Serial talk on "South Sea Sphere Economy," by Keiichi Hamada.
7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Eiji Yoshikawa.
10:00 News; Juvenile Hour.
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National School Hour: "This Week's Events," by announcer Iwahashi.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Tokyo Orchestra under the direction of Shiro Matsumoto: Suite "North China Journey," (S. Matsumoto) and others.
1:00 Narration on "Reminiscences of the History," (A. Akira) by Akira Kato.
1:20 Serial Talk on "Reform New Life," by Dr. Ken Nozu.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
5:00 News; Music.
5:50 Program Announcement.

—Evening—

6:00 News for Little Nation; Sumo Matches (phonofilm); Little Nation's Hour: Nagoya Child Choir's Children Song Suite on "Healthy Boys."
6:30 Talk on "The East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and Iron," by Naoto Kohiyama.
7:00 Time; News.
7:30 Talk on "Greater East Asia and Vessels," by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hara, Director of the Board of Marine Affairs.
8:00 The Imperial Naval Band's Wind Music; Naniwabushi by Wakae Kimura.
9:00 News; Short Drama "The War of Greater East Asia," by Toho Moving Culture Dramatic Troupe and others; Rakugo Telling by Momotaro Sekisekitei.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

Before the Take-Off

Just what the commander is telling his boys must be inspiring from their attention. These Army airmen are being individually instructed somewhere in Malaya to play the role assigned to them and no question is asked for what they are doing in inflicting punishment to the enemy troops is past history of the Japanese Army Aerial Force's gallant exploits. (Censored by the War Ministry)

OXFORD STATEMENT IRKS LABOR DEPUTY

British Information Minister's Speech That Old England Is Gone Scored

D.N.B.

MADRID, January 15.—The speech of Sir Walter Monckton, the British Minister of Information, at Oxford in which he said that no one should believe that Old England is gone completely has conjured up a lively controversy in England about domestic and social problems, according to the London correspondent of the paper "Ya" Augusto Assia.

Labor Deputy Swaffer particularly criticized the Minister because the return of Old England would mean, in his opinion, poverty of half of the children of Great Britain. One-half of all industrial workers in England earned not more than 45 shillings per week.

Assia declared that this difference of opinion between the Minister of Information and the Labor Deputy was a characteristic fight of the two groups in England. The one expected after the conclusion of this war a fundamental social reform while the other side was of the opinion that this war was chiefly being fought for the traditions of Old England, i.e. for the privileges of the possessor classes.

The correspondent pointed out that the effect of the alliance with the democratic U.S. and the communistic Soviet Union was speeding up the proletarization of British society. The privileges of the nobility are no longer respected to such an extent as formerly while the sacred traditions are losing ground. Dark clothes are disappearing from the streets in an ever increasing manner and caps are being worn instead of bowler hats. The main reason for all this was the enormous taxation of British citizens, for the rates of taxes were at the present so high that one had to earn £65,000 in order to be able to spend £5,000 in one year. These high taxes, so Assia concluded, would make an end to the easy life of the gentleman.

ITALO-SWEDISH TRADE UP

500,000,000 Lire Worth of Goods to Be Exchanged in 1942

Transocean

MILAN, January 3.—Trade between Italy and Sweden showed a notable increase last year, according to the Corriere della Sera.

Commenting on new agreements reached by the mixed Italo-Swedish Trade Commission, the paper points out that one of the agreements provides for an exchange of goods to a total value of 500,000,000 lire between the two countries in 1942. Sweden will supply mainly pulp, iron and steel, receiving in exchange fruit, vegetables, cellulose and artificial silk.

Today's Sports

INTER-COLLEGIATE SKI

First day 15th inter-collegiate ski tournament at Yonezawa, near Toganomori, 1 p.m.

WINTER GAMES

Meiji Shrine National Athletic Meet. Ice skating and hockey. Kanto finals and national preliminaries at Hoso, rink, Nikko, 8 a.m.

SUMO

Professional matches 7th day of spring tournament at Kokugikan amphitheater, Ryogoku. Main events around 2 p.m.

Debt Slavery In Malay Peninsula

Motive of British Action Was to Open Up New Fields to British Enterprise, to Push British Trade

(An interesting and unusual article published in the Law Magazine and Review of London, discloses the methods employed by the British authorities to utilize the disorders in the Malay States to open up new fields to British enterprise. The article was published in 1901 and it is enlightening to read it in the light of the events that are now transpiring in the Malay states.—Editor.)

It is curious to know that, within the last 15 or 20 years, there has been abolished, by British effort, a system which in many respects closely resembles the nexal debtorship of the antique Roman Law. The system is variously styled debt-slavery, slave-debtorship, and bondage; but it will be referred to in the following pages by the first of these names simply; except in quotation. The locale of the practice was the so-called Protected States of the Malay Peninsula. Without finding it necessary to prove the binomial theorem at the outset of our investigations, it will nevertheless be of advantage to point out clearly "where these places are." Let us look for a moment at the map of Malaya.

The Malay Peninsula has at its southern tip the island of Singapore. Near its northern end—at the west side—is the island of Penang. Both are British territory. Between them, on the same west coast, are ports of British ground—Malacca, the Dingings, Province Wellesley. But these are comparatively small—the greater extent of the western side of the peninsula is occupied by Johore (which covers the whole southern extremity, east and west), Sungei Ujong (with the inland confederacy of Negri Sembilan), Selangor, Perak, and Kedah.

The east side (much the less known) contains, besides Johore, the comparatively extensive State of Pahang, with Kelantan (mainly inland) and Tringgalu (seaboard), to the north of it. Of these Perak Selangor, the Negri Sembilan (with S. Ujong) Johore and Pahang are so-called "Protected States." All are small countries, especially if the Malay population is alone considered. Perak may have as many people as Cumberland, but most are Chinese. Chinese to the number of 100,000 or thereabouts appear among the 160,000 inhabitants of Selangor, and are equally in evidence in Sungei Ujong, if not in the other States of the Negri Sembilan.

Free From Admixture

Pahang's 70,000 or so—about as many as Westmoreland's—are alone tolerably free from such admixture, but doubtless, as the country becomes more settled, this feature will rapidly change. Chinese tinminers pour into the peninsula literally by the hundred-thousand—or did, until the low price of tin, within the last two or three years, checked the stream; and though they leave in almost as large crowds, the resulting increment has been sufficient to make the Chinese the predominant population, and not the Malay.

The disorder consequent on this irruption of unsettled foreigners into Malay States totally unfitted to deal with them was the occasion of British interference with the latter. But it is impossible to avoid the suspicion, reading between the lines of official dispatches, that the motive of our action was to open up new fields to British enterprise—in less impressive language, to push British trade.

This is an aim which, we have it on right reverend authority, covers a good deal of the evils which uncivilized nations may suffer in the process of its execution. So that one is glad to find that it plainly was not absent from the thoughts of the authors of our interference. For instance, in the Legislative Council of the Straits, the Governor Jervois observed (after alluding to the slump in business caused by Chinese competition, and glancing with a prophetic eye at the miserable position of Singapore, if the future should bring in its lap, inter alia, a canal for the isthmus of Kra).

To Secure Prosperity

"Forewarned is forearmed, and it is our duty to adopt such measures as will secure the permanent prosperity of the Straits Settlements and if possible afford a vent for the great competition which is now so heavily weighing upon our countrymen who are engaged in commercial pursuits:

"Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that one remedy for the sources of anxiety to which I have alluded lies at our very door. Behind us runs the Malay Peninsula, stretching to our Indian possessions on the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal; and it is to this peninsula that we must look for the field where British commercial enterprise can find a (sic) scope in these waters for its undertakings and speculations ......Why should not English capital be invested as readily in these rich States as it is in other parts of the world?...... The answer can be given in two words—Malay rule."

It is curious that the Governor did not anticipate that Chinese competition would extend itself to these Elysian fields; and it is instructive to remark that, if any Caucasians have benefited commercially by our interference, it has been the Germans.

On a previous occasion a member of the Council had put it a little more bluntly, and with less ornate philosophy.—

"Now I understand," said this speaker, "that one of the great complaints in this part of the world is this—that men do not make money in their business as they did, and expected to do, the reason being the competition in this place. Now, the one way to remedy that is to discover and open up fresh places of trade, and I believe that what you have done is the basis for extending the business of the Settlement and adding to the prosperity of the Straits."

And another councilor pointed with elation to Johore—where the adoption of British methods had sent up the revenue on opium and spirit farms 100 per cent.

What is to be done after the whole world has been opened up is not explained by persons who adopt this line of argument. Possibly they regard the human race as having only a very insecure tenure of the earth, and as justified accordingly in adopting hand-to-mouth expedients for a living.

It is noteworthy that a Dutch official, in addressing his own countrymen on British methods, which he most highly eulogized, took occasion to observe with commendation this characteristic of a keen eye to business:—"They would remark, inter alia, how the advancement of British trade is the chief aim with every Government in the Straits or elsewhere where the British flag waves; and that every Government official, however, much he may talk of humanity and civilization, devotes his attention in the first place to this."

Again, there was a good deal of endemic fighting in the peninsula. One is often told that no nation can tolerate the indefinite perpetuation of anarchy in its neighborhood. It certainly seems as if nations did not try very hard. In this case we mixed ourselves up in the affairs of the Western States, notably in the case of Perak, where we took it upon us to depose one ruler, and to set up another, whom we afterward put down again observing that his election by native princes was on board a British vessel, with a man-of-war alongside, and could therefore hardly be termed regular.

But this was after he had offended us very much, and had been proved to have participated in the krissing of the British resident—without, of course, being heard in his defense, which was an indignity to which we could not think of submitting an independent Sultan. At the outset of this interference we exacted from the Sovereign in question the signature of a very important document—the treaty of Pangkor: also signed on board that Government vessel, with her armed sister alongside.

By this treaty (1875) the Sultan agreed to receive a resident, whose advice was to be taken and acted upon (except in matters of Malay custom), and in accordance with whose advice the State was to be administered. A similar treaty was made, about the same time with the ruler of Sungei Ujong, who solicited our interference to settle him on his throne, and with the ruler of Selangor.

From the very first this arrangement seems to have been interpreted, on the spot, as placing the whole administration of the States in the hands of the resident, who became the nucleus round which a staff of European officials gathered. Lord Carnarvon, then Secretary for the Colonies, struggled hard, when confronted with facts to the contrary, to preserve the theory that the resident's function was merely to advise, and that the carrying out of the measures recommended should be left entirely in the hands of the native authorities, who were to be gently put in the way of learning to do without advice.

But, in fact, the theory never corresponded with the practice for a moment. The supineness of the rulers, and their fear of the British arms, combined to make them respond, when advised that such an such an act ought to be done: "Very well; do it yourself—take any signature." And the administration was in every branch controlled by the British officials; which system has with every year taken additional solidity and extension. So that, in the year 1889, a resident could write (with reference to Pahang, which never had anything to do with the Pangkor treaty, one may incidentally observe) that, "By the treaty of Pangkor, under which are regulated the relations between the British residents and rajas of all the protected States, it is provided that each State shall be administered and its revenues collected by the resident, assisted by European officers, in the name of the raja."

The airy assumption that the Pangkor arrangement had anything in the world to do with Pahang, and the apparent want of acquaintance with the terms of that contract displayed in this curious statement, are remarkable enough, but they show with sufficient clearness the conceptions entertained by officers on the spot of the status of the sultans to whose courts they are accredited.

Of this system, and of the position of a resident under it, it has been said by a high official of the Straits, that "it may safely be affirmed that. . . the power for mistakes, for extravagance, for favoritism, or for what can be described as bullying, is more than should be placed in any single hand."

Was Never Recognized

But as long as the Lord of Carnarvon was at the Colonial Office, this extension of the scheme apparent on the face of the treaty was never recognized. Sir Benson Maxwell, therefore, went rather too far in writing, as an ex-Chief Justice of the Straits, that Lord Beaconsfield's two Colonial Secretaries sanctioned slavery by absolute and active enforcement through their own officers in States "under their absolute management and control." If Perak was ever under Lord Carnarvon's absolute management and control, Lord Carnarvon did not know it. As has been said, however, the local officers and the Singapore Government assumed an authority which the Imperial ministers refused to exercise.

Accordingly, Sir F. Weld, writing to Secretary Holland in August, 1887, refers plainly to the system as "our administration." And H. Clifford, a former resident of the highest experience, sardonically remarks on "protection—one of the euphemisms for annexation."

There was one notable exception, for a few months, to this state of things. Perak waited ten months for its resident, and when he came, his endeavor to carry out Sir Andrew Clarke's policy of virtually taking over the administration of the country met with considerable opposition. It is really impossible to say how far he actually carried that system into practice. He complains in his diary about the difficulty of getting the Sultan to do anything. But it also seems that he personally found it possible to do a good deal—whether on his own authority, or otherwise. Unfortunately, he was inclined brusquer les choses. He regarded himself as the virtual ruler of the State, and Sultan Abdullah as a drag on the wheels of government.

Interpreting the Pangkor engagement with the pedantic literalness required by the official Straits theory, he took the general agreement to act in accordance with the resident's advice, which had been entered into by the Sultan, as meaning that the Perak authorities had become puppets, existing solely to register the Singapore Government's decrees. And this function he required them to fulfil with promptitude and dispatch. They had agreed in general terms to act upon his advice—he insisted on their complying with his specific demands. They thought they had gained a counselor—they found that they had got a master.

(To Be Continued)

INHUMAN U.S. ACTS ANGER P.I. JAPANESE

Ruthless Killings and Robbing Of Property Are Denounced By Correspondent

Details of the recent outrages perpetrated by the American troops at Davao, Mindanao Island, in the Philippines, on Japanese residents on the morning of December 8, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out have been further revealed, as a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Manila has just sent a cable describing the ruthless killing of unarmed Japanese as well as the promiscuous destruction of property. The cable runs as follows:

"Part of the military establishments of the enemy in the port of Davao was completely ruined by Japanese air bombings, but the streets of Davao remain intact with not a single bullet hitting any building. This bespeaks the fact that the Imperial Japanese troops are trying hard to respect life and property of law-abiding citizens.

"In striking contrast to this, beastly acts of the American soldiers committed on innocent Japanese residents there have unmasked the propaganda of the United States taking pride of its civilization and has, moreover, exposed non-discipline, lack of control and self-control of that Government.

"With Japanese occupying the city, order has now been completely restored to Davao. Its inhabitants are coming back to their homes. However, 12,000 Japanese residents at Davao are still immersed in deep sorrow over the recent sad fate of more than 70 brethren, who were massacred by the American soldiers and in sympathy, they have not yet completely resumed their business. Meanwhile, about 1,000 young Japanese of Davao are cooperating with the Japanese troops in maintaining peace and guarding against emergency. Those who did not participate in the present military campaigns are now trained by Japanese soldiers."

Another Manila dispatch to the same paper also describes the inhuman conducts committed by the American East Asiatic Army. On closer investigation, the dispatch says, business shops, factories, warehouses and residences of Japanese there were looted by enemy soldiers to a considerable extent. Factory chimneys were seriously demolished and clothing and furniture in many houses were found stolen.

The extent of looting is so severe, continues the dispatch, that many Japanese will have to start their business activities from a new line. What has angered the Japanese there is the fact that the enemy had blown to pieces the tombs of officers and sailors of the Japanese warship Yahagi. These men died of infectious pneumonia there during World War 1, the dispatch adds.

Whenever a Japanese warship called at Manila, its officers and sailors used to pay their respects to the Yahagi monument. This monument used to stand at a point about 15 kilometers off Manila. When the Nichi Nichi correspondent went there to see how the graveyard stood, he was surprised to find that the monument was totally destroyed at the foundation by dynamite and the iron rails around it were taken away. It is expected a new monument will be erected on the same site soon.

More French Volunteers

Transocean

PARIS, January 3.—Another contingent of French volunteers left Versailles yesterday to participate in the fight against Russia. They will proceed first to a training camp in the east.

DEATH NOTICE

Dorothy Ruth Apcar, age 17, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Apcar of Yokohama, died at the General Hospital, on Thursday morning. Furneral Service will be held at the Catholic Church, on Saturday morning, at 10:30.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Rate: 5 sen per word per insertion, ¥1 minimum.

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

COOK-AMAH wanted immediately. Apply Box 462, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXPERIENCED baby-amah and cook-amah wanted by Japanese family of mother and baby. Good salary offered. Apply Box 456, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GENERAL office assistant by German concern wanted. Must be fluent in writing and speaking English and accurate in translation, typing, etc. Well-educated young applicants need apply with complete curriculum vitae together with references to Box 1509, Japan Times, Osaka.

WANTED by German family at Omori cook-amah and house amah, couple or separate. Good salary. Apply Box 464, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by news agency male typist for night work (approximately 6 p.m. to midnight). Apply Box 449, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

CHINESE seeks position as cook in foreign family, anywhere in Japan. Shobai Sho, c/o Taiheiyo Apartments, 132, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

EXPERIENCED lady typist seeks position in Tokyo or Yokohama. Please apply Box 448, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE born and educated abroad, long experience with large foreign concern, seeks position in reliable firm. Kindly apply to Box 446, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG man, aged 23, with knowledge of English and French, seeks position anywhere. Excellent typist. Box 574, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

SMALL house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box 575, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SMALL furnished house, preferably European style, with 4 rooms, kitchen and servant quarters including 2 bedrooms, in convenient location. Box 454, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

FOREIGN style cottage in Karuizawa for the summer, approximately 8 rooms including 2 bedrooms, kitchen. Please apply to Finnish Legation, 62, Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku.

For Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN house, two-storied, suitable for foreigners, floor space 40 tsubo; drawing room, dining room, cook room, amah room downstairs; bathroom with gas geyser, two bedrooms, verandah; basement storeroom. Ryotaro Kobayashi, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-2969.

FOREIGN house, two-storied, 9 rooms, partly furnished, telephone and garage, in Azabu. Box 453, Japan Times, Tokyo.

SMALL furnished room in foreign house for rent, if desired with breakfast. Box 460, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

TWO rooms with bath on main Bluff to gentleman. Write to Box 576, Japan Times, Yokohama.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 1-chome, Motomachi, Nakaku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3901. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

TRANSPORTATION from door to door handled economically, promptly—from your home in Japan to the one abroad. Truck, lighterage, transportation permit from custom house, shipping or any other proceedings necessary for forwarding. Plentiful supply of crating and packing materials on hand. Apply Kurasawa Transportation Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kamata 3517.

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.

KAWANA HOTEL
Tel. ITO 358-9

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Instruction

FOREIGN gentleman, age 60, well versed in stenography, accounting and English, gives private lessons. Apply Box 573, Japan Times, Yokohama.

JAPANESE lady gives Japanese lessons to foreigners in Tokyo and Yokohama after 5 p.m. Box 452, Japan Times, Tokyo.

NON-DESIGNATED foreign lady gives piano lessons, either at her or pupil's home. Can offer use of piano for practising. Apply Box 567, Japan Times, Yokohama.

WELL educated Japanese woman gives Japanese lessons to foreigners. Experienced. Please apply Box 461, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC phonograph for sale, cheap, price ¥350. Apply Box 466, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

LEICA. Elmar 1:3. 5 F. 50 mm., with attachable range finder, yellow and red filter, Weston exposure meter. To highest bidder. Write Box 459, Japan Times, Tokyo.

ONE pair of genuine old Japanese golden screens, eighteenth century, in perfect condition. Please apply Box 465, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 139, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 4-4097 c/o Morita.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Honmoku Samutani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6436 c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku near Ebisu Station.

LADY'S bicycle, in good condition, wanted. Offers to Box 458, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai (formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3852, 2563.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0645.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-6813.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsukasa Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi [illegible] tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose and throat. Completely equipped [illegible] facilities. 200 yards from Meguro [illegible] stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0447.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

15 MILLION TONNAGE NEEDED FOR SPHERE

Says Kunitake Matsukuma, Chief of Investigation Section of N.Y.K.

MILITARY GAINS THE REASON

Rich Resources in S. Pacific Must Be Transported With Plenty Ships

Fifteen million tons of shipping is indispensably needed for the smooth movement of commodities in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and for Japan's shipping hegemony over the Pacific for the post-war period, says Kunitake Matsukuma, chief of the investigation section of the Nippen Yusen Kaisha, in his article titled "The War of Greater East Asia and Shipping Policy," which appeared on the January 15 issue of the Asahi.

"Owing to the successful military operations everywhere in the Pacific," Mr. Matsukuma declares, "Japan which had been branded as a have-not-country has succeeded in placing under its control inexhaustible natural resources in the southwestern Pacific and has become a have-country. Some of the general public expect that sugar and rubber will, in sufficient quantities, be brought from these occupied areas at any moment. To do this the expansion of ship bottoms is necessary.

Ship Holdings Secret

"Ship holding has been kept secret since the outbreak of the European War and authoritative data for the current tonnage of Japanese-registered ships is practically unavailable. The tonnage for the year 1938 is the latest figure available. According to the 1938 return, liner ships, which were used in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, were registered at 4,255,196 gross tons, as shown in the following table:

Lines	Gross tonnage
Japan, Manchoukuo, P.I.-Europe	1,475,046
F.I.C., Thailand-Europe	123,589
N.E.I.-Europe	327,689
East Asia-Pacific coast of North America	431,753
East Asia-Atlantic coast of North America	327,167
East Asia-Mexico	155,293
N.E.I.-Atlantic coast of North America	123,691
Malaya-Atlantic coast of North America	35,434
East Asia-Pacific coast of South America	88,650
East Asia-Atlantic coast of South America	136,338
East Asia-Australia, New Zealand	216,884
East Asia, South Seas-East and South America	178,309
Japan-India	332,473
Japan-N.E.I.	73,904
Japan-South China	56,590
Japan-North China, Manchoukuo	133,283
N.E.I.-China, Manchoukuo	39,104
Total	4,255,196

Represents Many Countries

"Tonnage in this table represents ships of Japan, Britain, the United States, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and others. Apart from the tonnage in the table, many other ships were being operated in the East Asia waters as tramp freighters to transport soya bean from Dairen to Europe, or sugar from Java and the Philippines to Europe and America. It is presumed that about 10,000,000 gross tons of vessels was used in the East Asia lines before the outbreak of the European War.

"Meanwhile, shipping demand in Japan has been continuing to increase with acceleration owing to the progress of the industrial productivity expansion program. When all parts of the Pacific areas are placed under the control of the Japanese Empire, the responsibility of Japanese shipping will become significant. Some economic leaders are advocating that 20,000,000 tons of shipping is necessary for the fulfillment of the mission to be assigned to Japan's shipping circles, but I consider that 15,000,000 tons is adequate."

RETAIL COMMODITY PRICES WENT UP LAST MONTH

Tokyo and 12 Other Big Cities Show Rise of 1.1 Per Cent Average

Retail commodity prices in Tokyo and 12 other big cities moved upward by 1.1 per cent in an average last month, according to the investigation conducted by the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The higher prices of relishes, garments, personal effects and fishery products are understood chiefly to be responsible for the upward curb.

During December, 1941, the sharpest rise of 4.3 per cent was seen in relishes, followed by 1.5 per cent in garments and personal effects and 1.1 per cent in fishery products. Prices of building materials advanced by 0.4 per cent, meat by 0.3 per cent and grains by 0.2 per cent. A drop of 0.3 per cent, however, was seen in vegetables and fruits.

Following is the retail commodity price indices of major articles for December: (The figure for December, 1929, is taken as 100. A minus sign denotes decline.)

	Dec. index	Rise over Dec., 1940	Rise over June, 1937
Grains	160.4	0.3%	47.3%
Fruits and vegetables	170.8	— 0.6	62.9
Meat	146.2	3.8	68.4
Fishery products	198.6	5.4	115.9
Relishes	137.1	5.4	39.9
Garments and personal effects	194.7	10.9	86.5
Fuel	130.0	1.3	32.5
Building materials	213.3	8.4	61.2
Miscellaneous goods	178.4	9.4	73.0
Average	171.3	9.5	66.1

Development Company Of N. China to Issue Twentieth Debenture

The Industrial Bank of Japan announced Friday the terms of subscription for the 20th debentures of the North China Development Company amounting to ¥35,000,000. According to the terms announced, the debentures will be guaranteed by the Government and will be redeemable in 1954. The issue-price will be ¥99.50 as against the face value of ¥100.

EXCHANGE RALLIES ON DEFENSE FIRMS

Stocks of Industries of Munitions, Steel and Shipping Strong

Tokyo Exchange rallied following the termination of the adjustment operations while all the shares of defense industries indicated a firm tone on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Friday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

From the very beginning, the stocks of the munitions industry as well as the steel and shipping industries were firm. In the middle of the morning session, the bears conducted profit-taking buyings, causing these shares to be more steady in tone.

Exchange Enlivened

Affected by the firmness of these shares, Tokyo Exchange was enlivened, and moved up remarkably toward the close of the morning session. For a time, it was quoted at ¥137.80.

In the afternoon, fiber shares showed strong resistance as the bearish sentiment disappeared from the market, and Japan Steel Tubing, Japan Petroleum, and Tokyo Electric Light rose gradually. Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥137.30 in the morning and at ¥136.80 in the afternoon.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section	Clos.		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spin (50)	65.8	d .5	66.2	66.4
Fuji, new (25)	36.3	d .1	36.5	36.6
Kanegafuchi (50)			157.4	158.1
Do. new (25)	98.8		157.4	158.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	102.6		103.5	103.1
Teikoku Rayon (37½)				92.8
Toyo Rayon, new (50)			75.6	76.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	36.1	d .8	33.6	33.1
Tokyo Light (50)	68.9	u .5		
Electro-chem. (50)			60.6	60.9
Ensuiko Sug (50)			64.1	64.9
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	113.4	d .5	112.9	113.6
Do. new (37½)	95.0	d .6	95.2	96.4
O. S. K. (50)			101.6	102.2
Do. new (37½)	83.5		83.6	84.8
Ishikawajima (50)	83.5		83.6	84.1
Ishikawajima (25)	55.8	d .1	55.9	56.9
Uraga Dock (50)	136.0	u3.0	135.1	88.6
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	104.7	u1.1	104.1	105.8
Hitachi Works (50)			77.9	77.6
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)			69.4	68.7

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos
Kogo 5s	105.85	105.85	105.85	105.85
Second 5s	105.80	105.80	105.80	105.80
First 4s	102.75	102.75	102.75	102.75

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, nek.	136.9	137.3	136.8	136.8
N. Y. K., old	113.1	113.3	112.8	113.3
N. Y. K., new	95.2	95.2	94.7	95.0
Kanegafuchi Spin.	156.2	156.3	156.0	156.8
Kanegafuchi, new.	98.6	99.3	98.6	98.8
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.9	93.4	92.9	93.4
Osaka Stock, new.	75.3	95.7	75.3	75.7
S. M. Railway	68.5	68.6	68.5	68.5
Mitsubishi Heavy.	104.9	105.5	104.9	105.5
Tokyo Light	69.1	69.5	69.1	69.5
Hitachi Works	77.0	77.5	77.0	77.4
Japan Steel Tube.	78.7	79.9	78.7	79.7
Japan Oil	84.9	85.4	84.9	85.4
Japan Mining	65.8	66.0	65.8	66.0
Manchuria Ind	61.2	61.3	61.2	61.3

To Float New Issues

New issues of the Industrial Bank of Japan's debentures amounting to ¥10,000,000 will be floated in a few days.

DAIREN SHIPBUILDING DECIDES EXPANSION

Subsidiary of S.M.R. to Speed Up 3,000-Ton Ships' Construction

A huge expansion will be made in the Dairen Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, a subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway Corporation, in an endeavor to spur the construction of 3,000-ton mercantile vessels and for this purpose the capital of the firm will be increased from the present ¥4,500,000 to ¥10,000,000.

This new step is being considered to show the tendency of the Manchoukuo Empire toward the establishment of an autarchic structure in that country's shipping. At present, the Dairen Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, the only shipyard in Manchoukuo, is equipped with one 7,000-ton ship and one 3,000-ton ship. Several more ships for 3,000-tonner construction will be added as a result of the expansion program.

Commodities Trade Increase

The South Manchuria Railway Corporation has decided the expansion plan of the subsidiary firm in view of the increasing movement of commodities between Japan and Manchoukuo by way of Dairen. It is reported that the Communications Ministry of the Japanese Government already has approved the plan.

Expansion of shipbuilding capacity is also being prepared by the Uraga Dock Company. The capital of the firm will be boosted and new shares will be issued on April 1. Part of the funds thus to be raised will be appropriated for investment in subsidiary firms, including the Nagoya Shipbulding Company and the Dai Nippon Arms Company.

The expansion plan has been pending since a few years ago, but bond market conditions and various other reasons hampered its early realization. The company leaders expect that the plan will be completed within this year.

Company Profits Steady

Although the public attention is being focused on the profit rate of the company after the capital is boosted, competent observers predict that the maintenance of the share dividend at the present rate of 10 per cent per annum will not be difficult, on the ground that the profit of the company has been continuing to move upward year by year. Following is the list of business results of the company for the last several years: (In ¥1,000)

	Paid-up capital	Profit	Shares dividend
Second half, 1937	9,000	1,393	8%
First half, 1938	11,000	1,720	10
Second half, 1938	11,000	1,781	10
First half, 1939	11,000	1,881	10
Second half, 1939	11,405	1,985	10
First half, 1940	13,000	1,973	10
Second half, 1940	13,000	2,194	10
First half, 1941	13,000	2,230	10

Tax Increase Approved

The bill for increase of direct taxes was referred to the regular Cabinet meeting Friday and was approved on the spot.

BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS

Yakichi Suitsu, Bank of Taiwan President, Throwback To Banking of Yore—Bold and Quick in Deciding Important Matters

By HIROMU HIGUCHI

Author of "Mighty Money Men," "Money Penners," "Business Behind the Barrage, Etc.

In Taiwan, the Bank of Taiwan functions in the same way as the Bank of Chosen in the peninsula. Those who presided over this central bank of Taiwan in the past were mostly the men of large caliber, who unlike bankers of the present day, did not pay much heed to trifles.

In the panic of 1927, the bank was plunged into a great financial crisis, and the head and directors of the bank were involved in a scandal, and were convicted. On account of the notorious case, people on the island lost their confidence in the bank.

Bold and Quick to Decide

The president and vice-president of the bank today are Yakichi Suitsu and Masahiko Wada respectively. Mr. Suitsu had long been connected with the Yokohama Specie Bank, and is an expert on the foreign exchange. He is also known in the banking circles in Taiwan as an authority on the financial systems of China. He is very careful in the disposal of business, however small it may seem, and yet quick and bold in deciding important matters.

Mr. Wada is an ex-official of the Finance Ministry, and accordingly is well versed in the business concerning finance. There is a question, however, whether these two persons can be rightfully called the representatives of the financial world of Taiwan, because both are rather late comers to the scene.

Other Banks Seldom Heard

Beside the Bank of Taiwan, there are the Taiwan Commerce and Industry Bank, the Shoka Bank, and a few others, but all of them are mere local banks which are managed by men whose names are seldom heard in the financial center of this country.

The most well-known national policy corporations in Taiwan are the Taiwan Electric Power Company and the Taiwan Development Company. All the power enterprises on the island are under control of the Taiwan Electric Power Company which is closely connected with the Government-General of Taiwan.

Like all other national policy corporations in Japan, the company is headed by a president who has been selected from non-official circles, but he is nothing but a robot as those of some other national policy companies in this country. In actuality, the officials of the Government-General of Taiwan are responsible for the management of the company.

Close to Ministry

The company's vice-president is Kosaburo Tabata, who had long served the Government-General as director of the Development Bureau. Tomokichi Nozawa, the managing-director, also a former official. Naturally it looks more like an agency of a Ministry than an power corporation.

There are a number of great landowners among the Chinese residents in Taiwan who are generally known as "Honto-jin" in Japan. Today, many of them are the managers of large industries.

OIL PRICE REVISION TO SPUR PRODUCTION

Commerce and Industry Ministry Jumps Rates to Increase Domestic Production

With the object of increasing domestic oil production, the Commerce and Industry Ministry revised prices of raw petroleum, synthetic oil, alcohol, heavy oil, kerosene, machine oil, aviation oil, and benzine Friday, and immediately put the new rates into effect. Consideration was given in the revision to minimize the affect on agricultural and fishery circles and on the enforcement of the industrial productivity expansion program.

Higher Than Former Rates

The new official prices, broadly higher than the former rates in comparison were decided on the basis of the draft plan which had been compiled at the seventh meeting of the Central Price Formation Commission. The upward move of imported crude oil and the recent reorganization of the oil distribution structure also necessitated the amendment of official oil prices.

According to the announcement made Friday by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the official price of imported crude oil was raised by 11 per cent, domestic crude oil by 21 per cent; imported refined oil by 11 per cent, domestic refined oil by 14 per cent, synthetic oil by 120 per cent, alcohol by 100 per cent, kerosene by seven per cent, first class heavy oil (for farming) by 12 per cent, second class heavy oil (for fishing) by 22 per cent, ordinary machine oil by 17 per cent, high-class machine oil by 30 per cent, aviation oil by 33 per cent and benzine for automobile and industrial plants by 40 per cent.

To Unify Distribution

At that same time, the Commerce and Industry Ministry decided to place the distribution of oils under a unified control of the Concord Industrial Company, Limited, in order to cope with the price revision and to rationalize production and distribution. The new system was also put into effect Friday.

The Concord Industrial Company, under the new setup, was authorized, on a monopoly basis, to import crude and refined oil from foreign countries and to purchase domestic products. After the pooling system is applied to these products, the company will sell crude oil to refiners, refined oil to the Oil Joint Sales Company.

MACHINERY ORGAN OF CONTROL MEETS

Inaugural Parley Names Viscount Masatoshi Okochi New Control Agency Chief

The inaugural meeting of the Industrial Machinery Control Association, which will control the manufacture of machine tools and other industrial machinery in accordance with the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance was held Thursday at the Railway Association, Marunouchi. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, chairman of the board of directors of the Riken Heavy Industries, was appointed president of the new control agency.

Appointments Made

After Kiyoshi Goko, chairman of the organizing committee, reported on the completion of preparations for the new company, industrialists present unanimously approved the by-laws and the 1942 budget estimates of the association. Then Viscount Okochi appointed Vice-Admiral Nagaaki Ujiya, retired, managing director, and nominated three directors, three secretaries and two trustees.

Industrial leaders who assumed the posts of directors are Ittetsu Nakamura, managing director of the Japan Federation of Internal Combustion Engine Manufacturers Associations, Yusho Yamaoka, managing director of the Japan Federation of Machinery Manufacturers Associations and Kinnosuke Mimura, of the Hitachi Iron Works.

Stresses Machinery Importance

In his message at the inaugural meeting which was read by Commerce and Industry Vice-Minister Yetsusaburo Shiina, Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi emphasized the increasing importance of industrial machinery, such as mining machinery, iron manufacturing machinery, synthetic oil manufacturing machinery, hydro-electric power generating machinery, and transportation machinery. The Minister also asked the industrialists to redouble their efforts toward the expansion of machinery manufacture and the improvement of the quality of machinery.

The Metal Industry Control Association was also established Thursday under the leadership of Hajime Suzuki, managing director of the Furukawa Electric Industrial Company. Seiichi Hisajima, managing director of the Sumitomo Metal Industry Company, was appointed as managing director of the association. Eight other leaders in the metal industry were named directors.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.8	+ .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term	95.0	+ .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.8	— .50
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.71	+ .01
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.85	same

ELECTRICITY TO GET FIVE-YEAR PROGRAM

Supply of Power to Defense Industries in War Given Much Thought

Japan's five-year electric power generation and transmission program was decided at the meeting of the Power Council held at the Communications Ministry Thursday, the Asahi reports.

Hide Mori, chief of the second section of the Electricity Board of the same Ministry explained in detail the concrete measures to be employed for the enforcement of the program for the period between 1942 and 1946. After a brief discussion, the plan was unanimously approved by all the members of the council.

Electricity Aid to Defense

In framing this program, the officials concerned of the board have given much thought to the supply of power to defense industries which must be expanded in parallel with the developments of the War of Greater East Asia, and the development of power resources, that is to say, construction of dams, power plants, transforming stations, etc., in accordance with the national planning which has already taken root in the minds of the leaders of the Government.

To Give Priorities

In carrying out the power resources development projects, however, matters will be so arranged as to build water-power and steam-power plants at the ratio of 10 to 7, and priorities will be given to the supply of construction materials. At the same time, efforts will also be made to reinforce the existing power generation plants, dams and transforming stations.

The Power Council, says the paper, will shortly give orders to the Japan Electric Power Generation and Transmission Company in connection with the construction of dams, power generation and transmission plants to be started this year.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 16
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,962,539
Over Issues	262,532
Deposits	715,374
Loans	524,669

Bill Clearings

January 16

Bills Cleared	215,332	147,629
Balance	33,618	24,333

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1942

An Empty Gesture

Our enemies are making much of the creation of a Unified Command under General Sir Archibald Wavell, but the move amounts to not much more than an empty gesture. We need not pretend to gloat, as some cynics have already done, over the fact that it was Wavell who commanded the British forces during their greatest disasters—Jugoslavia, Greece, and Crete—and deduce therefrom that Wavell's coming to East Asia will assure Britain's defeat in this area as well. We can accept Wavell's appointment at its face value as a move strengthening our enemies to some extent. But we can point out that nothing which the enemy can do can possibly change the course of the campaign. The very fact that the headquarters for this Unified Command have been set up at Sourabaya in Java amounts to a confession on the part of our enemies that they have already despaired of successfully defending Singapore.

The capture of Kuala Lumpur and the obvious abandonment of hope for Singapore demonstrate vividly the faulty and unreliable nature of our enemies' military intelligence. It is amusing and enlightening to compare the actual happenings of today with the vain predictions made by the enemies' responsible officers only a few weeks ago. Then, they were loudly boasting that they were ready to repel any Japanese attack.

An inspired article entitled "Malaya Is Ready" which appeared in an American magazine a few weeks before the outbreak of the war has the following to say:

"This is an incredible country for warfare—stifling, airless, tangled jungles filled with bamboo, gums, palms, rubber trees, creeper vines, and orchids, in all of which pythons, adders, vipers, tigers, wildcats, and rhinoceroses abound.

"The jungles, tree-covered mountains, and malarial swamps form the strongest defense. In the ricefields, invading armies would sink above their hips. The jungle is impassable for animals and difficult for troops. It would take well-trained soldiers with Tommy guns as the heaviest weapons at least six days to cut through 40 miles of this jungle if they didn't collapse with exhaustion and malaria first.

"The English and Indian troops in the frontier areas of Kedah and Perak are very eager for a crack at the Japanese. They are bored with maneuvers and believe that war is coming. These are the men who would take the initial shock from the invaders.

"There is a plan under way to flood a vast area to halt the invader. Tank traps consist of deepened and widened canals to drown the tank crews or at least drown the motors. British mechanization consists of Bren carriers and motorized infantry transport in the very best condition. Advance troops use howitzers and Breda anti-tank guns captured from the Italians in Libya.

"Sikhs, Dogras, Punjabis, and Indian Moslems mingle in their colorful uniforms with the British troops, who were formerly stationed at Shanghai, where they had been forced to bear taunts from the Japanese. These form the shock defenders of the frontier area, and they are yearning for a chance to renew their acquaintance with the Japanese. The officers are convinced that the Japanese are unable to withstand jungle warfare. A blitzkrieg here is out of the question."

The fact, however, is that Japan is conducting a successful blitzkrieg in this area. The Japanese are thriving on jungle warfare. A few days ago, one Japanese unit advanced 45 miles in one day over territory which the British thought could be covered at the rate of only 40 miles in six days. The Japanese have captured Kuala Lumpur and will soon capture Singapore.

It is no wonder that disgraceful scenes are now beginning to occur in the British Parliament where lack of confidence in British military leadership in East Asia is being expressed in no uncertain terms. When the recent commander-in-chief is publicly castigated in the House of Lords as a "nincompoop," the extent of the demoralization among the enemy can well be imagined.

This vivid demonstration of the helplessness of the enemy, rather than any tangible immediate military advantage, is the real value of the capture of Kuala Lumpur.

Gems of Truth

There are two things which grow stronger in the breast of man, in proportion as he advances in years: the love of country and religion. Let them be never so much forgotten in youth, they sooner or later present themselves to us arrayed in all their charms, and excite in the recess of our hearts an attachment justly due to their beauty.—Chateaubriand

* * *

Old age has deformities enough of its own.—It should never add to them the deformity of vice.—Cato

* * *

Prosperity has this property: It puffs up narrow souls, makes them imagine themselves high and mighty, and leads them to look down upon the world with contempt; but a truly noble spirit appears greatest in distress; and then becomes more bright and conspicuous.—Plutarch.

* * *

Under the veil of these curious sentences are hid those germs of morals which the masters of philosophy have afterward developed into so many volumes.—Plutarch.

* * *

The continuance and frequent fits of anger produce in the soul a propensity to be angry; which oft times ends in choler, bitterness, and morosity, when the mind becomes ulcerated, peevish, and querulous, and is wounded by the least occurence.—Plutarch.

* * *

The mind ought sometimes to be diverted, that it may return the better to thing.—Phoedrus.

BRIDAL PROCESSION FEATURES WEDDING RITES IN MANCHOUKUO

Preparations, Arrangements for Match-Making of Young Couple Resemble Those of Japan and China

By MINEKICHI OIWA

Tourist & Travel News

The preparations for a wedding ceremony in Manchoukuo differ inevitably, as in any other country, according to locality, social status, the religious convictions and financial standing of the families concerned. The essential features, however, are more or less maintained in all cases, and the bridal procession is one of them.

It is part and climax of the long series of ceremonies involved in tying the matrimonial knot. On this occasion, the bride is conveyed from her home to the home of her future husband to become his formal wife. The conventional method—conveying the bride to the home of the groom in a brilliantly decorated palanquin—is still most popular. It is a time-honored custom, and wealthy families usually spend money lavishly to make it a thing of classic splendor.

Wedding Day

On the day of the wedding ceremony, the empty palanquin is first taken from the home of the bride to the groom's home in a procession headed by a musical band, and installed in the temporary reception hall erected on the premises of his home. Thus is the groom's family formally prepared to send the conveyance to bring its son's bride home.

When all is ready, a gong is sounded in the temporary wedding hall, which is also constructed near the reception hall. With this as a signal, the musical band in the reception hall begins to play an auspicious tune appropriate to the occasion, announcing that the time has come for the palanquin to start on its journey to fetch the bride home for the groom. Headed by this band, the beautifully decorated palanquin is borne by men in procession to the bride's home, accompanied by the go-between, one woman and two or four men, who act as the honorary attendants of the groom, as well as friends and relatives of the groom's family.

By the time the palanquin arrives, the bride has finished her farewell banquet with the members of her family at home and prepares to part from her dear ones. Entering the palanquin, she proceeds to make a round of the interior of the house three times, supported by her younger brothers and cousins and others who are younger than herself. This custom symbolizes her regret on leaving her dear old home.

Bridal Procession

The grand bridal procession is now ready to start with brilliant demonstrations. It is headed by a man beating a gong, announcing the approach of the bridal procession. He is followed by a group of men carrying various ensigns and decorations, such as wooden tablets on which the names of the groom's grandfather, father and brothers and of the government posts they hold are written, a pair of ornate lanterns, large umbrellas, fans with long handles, and a large wooden tablet with four Chinese characters written on it, warning pedestrians to make way. This group serves as the heraldry of the procession.

Then comes the bride riding in the palanquin, which is decorated with red cloth, headed by the musical band playing the bridal tune. She is followed by the go-between and the honorary attendants of the groom, riding in palanquins decorated with green cloth. Many friends and relatives of the two families concerned join in the march to make the event most brilliant and attractive.

Arrival of Procession

When the procession arrives, the friends and relatives of the groom's family meet it at the gate and usher it into the house. As the procession stops at the central hall, the committee in charge of the ceremonies approaches the palanquin and requests the bride three times to alight.

With dignified courtesy, the bride steps out of the palanquin assisted by her maids of honor and meets her future husband for the first time. After exchanging greetings in due form, they proceed to the table, on which dishes of cakes and a papier-mache decoration are placed under soft candlelight, and worship the gods of heaven and earth before they repair to the wedding hall for the observance of the nuptial ceremony.

Some explanation regarding the series of cermonies leading up to the grand bridal procession may afford the reader a clearer idea of what is meant by "the bridal procession." The match-making of a young couple in Manchoukuo, just as in China and Japan, is arranged by negotiations conducted between the families concerned, through a go-between.

Before Acceptance

In the first place, each family has to know the family status of the other before giving its daughter in marriage or accepting her as its son's bride. The two families, therefore, exchange documents, each stating on red paper the name of the father, grandfather and the great-grandfather, their social status and the government posts they have held in the past.

If both families are satisfied with this information, the go-between arranges the so-called tentative meeting of the parents of one principal with the parents of the other principal instead of between the principals themselves, as is the case in Japan. The parents of the would-be bride are to see the prospective groom first, and then the parents of the groom see the prospective bride. As a result of this meeting, the two families deliberate whether the son and daughter would make a good match.

If the two families decide that the match is to be made, they exchange red papers, each stating thereon the age of the principal, and the date and the hour when he or she was born. Insignificant as it may seem, this information is of the greatest importance, since the success or failure of the match largely depends on it, as will presently be seen.

Careful Study

According to old convention, the prospective groom is first to send the paper to the prospective bride. When her parents receive the information, they carefully study it in the light of ancient tradition and belief relating to the ages of the principals, their birthdays and the hour in which they were born, concluding therefrom whether the temperaments of the young couple are compatible and the two are in a lucky year to marry.

In the event that the match is undesirable by reason of not being in accordance with the old beliefs and practices, they will not send the corresponding document of their daughter to the other family. This serves as a gesture indicating that the match is to be called off.

However, if they are satisfied with the information, they furnish the parents of the prospective groom with similar data concerning their daughter. When the exchange of these documents is effected, the two families may take it for granted that the match is ninety per cent assured.

Exchange of Gifts

As for the exchange of gifts to bind the engagement, the family of the prospective groom first sends a simple gift to the family of the prospective bride on an auspicious day. This is reciprocated by the latter. After this, the two families exchange elaborate and costly gifts, the family of the prospective groom taking the initiative, and always selecting a lucky day for the purpose.

The gifts to the bride's family usually consist of nyoi, or a staff used by Buddhist priests symbolizing the idea that all is well, various personal ornaments made of gold and silver, and so forth. They are packed in a ceremonial case and sent to the bride's home. When the exchange of gifts is completed, the two families concerned consider that the matrimonial engagement of their son and daughter is formally bound.

Fortune-Teller Consulted

Now about the appointment of the day on which the wedding ceremony is to be held. In selecting the day, a fortune-teller is usually consulted. According to his advice, the groom first chooses a certain month and the bride a certain day for the purpose. When the day is thus fixed, he sends a letter to his future wife, formally notifying her of the date of the wedding ceremony in order to avoid any misunderstanding, together with a live goose, a bottle of wine and some personal ornaments as gifts.

When all these formalities have been executed without a hitch, the parties concerned go about the task of preparing for the wedding. The parents of the bride devote much of their time to getting ready all the necessary articles their daughter will take with her to her newly-adopted home.

The groom's family has to get the palanquin for the bride to ride in, and will open negotiations with a furnisher for this purpose. The young man's family will also see to it that the temporary reception and wedding halls are constructed by such and such a day and that a sufficient number of workers is hired for the coming event. Besides this, they must look after such matters as sending invitations to friends, planning the program for the entertainment of the guests on the wedding day, and the like.

Time-Honored Symbol

As the wedding day approaches, the contractor will build the temporary halls in the vacant lots on the premises of the groom's home and begin to prepare for the event. The time-honored symbol of the wedding ceremony is raised over the entrance to the reception hall and decorated with cloth of different colors. The interior of the hall is also colorfully decorated with similar cloth, and the gifts received from friends and relatives are displayed in due order to heighten the spirit of the joyous occasion. The open spaces are furnished with tables and chairs for the reception and entertainment of the guests.

One day before the wedding ceremony, all the personal effects of the bride are conveyed to the home of her future husband in a gay procession headed by a band of music. This winds up the long series of ceremonies which pave the way for the brilliant bridal procession on the next day.

Following the wedding ceremony, the bride and groom observe the ritual of reporting the happy matrimonial union to the spirits of the latter's ancestors. The groom then meets the relatives of his bride and expresses his gratitude and joy in the marriage. After this, he and his bride, accompanied by their parents, make a round among the guests in the wedding and reception halls, expressing their appreciation for their presence.

Change of Method Foreseen

Such is a general outline of the wedding ceremony. The grand bridal procession is the most brilliant demonstration in the long series of ceremonies which take place from the time the two families concerned first come in touch with each other over the matrimonial problem of their son and daughter. Elaborate and beautiful as it is, however, there is a tendency for the wedding ceremony in Manchoukuo to undergo a change in method, just as in Japan. This is due to the fact that the conventional practices are too laborious and complicated, and it has become increasingly difficult for the people to preserve them amidst the vicissitudes of modern life.

In large cities, motorcars festooned with strips of red cloth are now and then employed for the bridal procession in place of the palanquin. In some cases, the Christian wedding ceremony is followed to avoid the intricate and expensive series of native ceremonies. It is inevitable that the time will come sooner or later when the conventional method of match-making will be replaced by a simpler and more modern ceremony.

SINGAPOREANS WILLING TO WELCOME JAPANESE

Island Is Center of Business But Not of Culture

With the fall of Singapore imminent before their very eyes, how do the Singaporeans today regard the inevitable arrival of the Nippon troops? Their attitude may be summed up as being one of "tidak apak," the Malay equivalent of our Japanese "shikata-ga-nai" (it can't be helped).

Singaporeans are a tactful people, and as long as the British still hold the reins of government they have to show some sort of anti-Nippon fervor, but in reality they are glad of the change of masters, for the wool is wearing thin and can no longer hide the British wolf underneath.

Of the half-million Singaporeans, four-fifths have come from one or other of the provinces of China, and the remaining fifth comprises Malays Javanese, Bugis, Boyanese, Dayaks, Bataks, Eurasians with Portuguese, Dutch, and British affinities, Indians of every race and creed, Europeans, Japanese, Filipinos, Arabs, Jews, Russians Tibetans, Samoans, Negroes, and so on.

Willing to Welcome

Of this motley population only the Europeans and a portion of the Chinese are anti-Japanese. The rest are weary of the high-handed British methods, and willing to welcome the Japanese, who are Asiatic like themselves. The idea of the emancipation of the Asiatic races by one of them is no doubt pleasing to them, and if it makes them race-conscious and Asia-conscious, it is all to the good of the New Order in East Asia.

Singaporeans have no cultural or political ideals. Their one object in life is to collect as many dollars as possible in the shortest possible time, and do not particularly care who their political masters are as long as their pockets do not suffer for it. An extreme instance of this attitude was manifested when the British first introduced the street-car. The thousands of ricksha pullers in the colony, seeing their trade disappearing before their very eyes, rose as one man, seized all the street-cars in the streets, and set them afire.

The islanders' attitude to cultural pursuits may be gauged from the fact that Singapore's greatest cultural influences have been the cinema and football. Singapore is a center of business, not of culture.

When Japanese cotton manufacturers proved that, in spite of exorbitant tariff rates, they could still produce superior cotton goods and sell them cheaper than the British, there was a great outcry. British propaganda got into full swing, and everywhere the "Buy British" posters stared one in the eye. The Singapore business man merely smiled imperturbably, placed large placards bearing the words, "All British Goods," in his shop-window, and went on buying Japanese goods. Labels with "Made in Great Britain" on them were imported from Japan and stuck on Japanese goods. Tennis shoes, racquets, shirts, bicycles, matches, soap, fountain pens, and so on, were all imported from Osaka, not from Manchester or Birmingham. Thus fear of chastisement makes the Singaporean display "Buy British" posters, but love of dollars makes him buy and sell Japanese goods.

Japanese Goods Abound

When our Imperial Forces land in Singapore they will be surprised at the extent to which Japanese goods have flooded the country. As a baby, the Singaporean is fed on Japanese tinned milk, and plays with Japanese toy trains and dolls. When he grows up he wears Japanese shirts and shoes, lights his cigarettes with Japanese matches, writes his letters on Japanese writing paper with Pilot pen and ink, plays tennis with a Japanese racquet, and sleeps in a room whose lighting fixtures are all Japanese. If he visits a hairdresser, the barber is a Japanese, and his hair is clipped with Japanese scissors, greased with Japanese pomade, and parted with a Japanese comb. If he has sardines or potatoes for lunch they are from Japan too, and the beer he drinks might be Asahi or Sapporo. His sister dons frocks made from Japanese printed cotton or silk, and wears Japanese silk or rayon stockings. If they have a car the tires are Bridgestone, and at the end of the year they send their friends greeting-cards printed in Japan.

Thus we see that the business instinct of the Singaporean, plus the energy of the Japanese industrialist have more than half conquered Singapore before ever a single shot was heard. When the Japanese troops march into the streets there will be no opposition from the citizens. Instead there will probably be frenzied cheering, with the sun-flag hoisted on the top of every house, and fluttering in the tropic breeze, to greet the conquering troops.

On 29th Birthday

One of the few race horses who worked his way up from a mongrel to a thoroughbred was Single G, the famous pacer. Although some ancestors of his dam were unknown, his record achievements from 1913 to 1926 were rewarded with a certificate of registry from the Trotting Association and he became a thoroughbred on his twenty-ninth birthday—December 24, 1938.

FORMATION OF CULTURAL ACCORD BY EAST ASIATIC NATIONS URGED

Races of Co-Prosperity Sphere Have Been Left Amidst Jungle of Gloom Without Enlightenment

Stressing the great importance of the establishment of cultural accord among nations of the East Asiatic races, Yoshio Toyoshima, a prominent writer, deals closely with the nature of the war of Greater East Asia in his article under the heading "Cultural Conception," appearing in the January issue of the General Review Magazine. He writes to the following effect:

There is no room for doubt that the Anglo-American machinations were behind the China Affair, but the holiness of the conflict was only clearly shown when Japan entered a state of war with Britain and the United States. The crusade of the war of Greater East Asia is aimed at liberating the East Asiatic peoples from the Anglo-American yoke, and as such, the declaration of war on December 8 served to give these peoples a feeling that the dark clouds hovering over them have cleared, revealing the promise of a bright future. However, having gained confidence in the belief of that bright future, strengthened by the remarkable successes of the Imperial forces from the very outset of the battle, we must be resolved to face hardships for years to come in no less a bright spirit, no matter what the duration of the war may be.

The emancipation of the East Asiatic races, for the present, is believed to originate from the political and economical fields, but in the sense that politics is elucidated psychologically, and economy logically, it also starts from the cultural field. And since emancipation is independence, it follows but a matter of course to consider that cultural liberation is tantamount to cultural independence. The conception for the independence of East Asiatic culture, therefore, must be constituted now, by unifying the cultures of East Asiatic countries.

Question of Culture

During the course of my conversations with the Chinese people in various walks of life, I discovered their readiness to discuss the cultures of both Japan and China, but never those of the other East Asiatic countries. It was evident that they had little interest in this most invaluable subject. Even among the Japanese, despite the fact that the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is of vital importance and consequently a constant source of conversation, little mention is made on the subject of East Asiatic culture. In view of the fact that the War of Greater East Asia is expanding the scope of cooperation among the peoples of East Asia, the object of the study of unified culture cannot be stressed enough.

The war is being fought at present with Japan as the main driving force, but doubtless, various East Asiatic races will gradually enter, joining Japan for the achievement of the glorious objective as the significance of the sacred war becomes diffused among them. Seen from one viewpoint, Japan has been considered as a vast "reservoir" for the varieties of cultures and ideals of the world, because Japan possesses a large retaining capacity and the power to inwardly digest the accumulation of knowledge.

Although the Chinese race have been credited with similar powers for "stomaching" and "digesting" China cannot be compared with Japan in this respect, being nothing more than a commonwealth; whereas Japan is a united and powerful nation capable of leadership. The various countries of East Asia should give serious deliberation to these points.

Beauty of Nature and Life

Possessed by the Japanese, is a natural beauty of nature and life consciousness, and, when these characteristics are jointly manifested, there is formed a "beauty" which is the supporting pillar of strength and driving force of racial spirit. This is more than the mere value of partical living and beauty, it is the logical result of the hereditary spiritual strength consistent in the Yamato race. The most common of such spiritual beauties are the beauty of loyalty, of filial piety, sacrifice, pathetic beauty, the beauty of joy, endurance, modesty and respectability. I will not widely state that these qualities are observable in all Japanese, especially in view of the ever existing fact that there are numerous Japanese living in foreign countries. However, the sacred war will demand the revelation of such beauties of the Japanese character, and such a revelation must be raised to a point where it will indubitably arouse the fascination and respect of every race in the East Asiatic orbit.

The beauty of the conscious life, linked direct with the divine nature which the Japanese possess, will create a new humanism in East Asiatic culture, and although my conception concerning this humanism is rather vague at present, I can already imagine its brilliancy. This humanism, I dare say, is tinged with the color of mysticism, disregarding base calculation utility and vulgarity, and demanding humanism of the greater and nobler kind. Of course this humanism will have the naturalness peculiar to the Japanese.

The War of Greater East Asia has just begun, and of the greatest urgency, is the problem confronting the East Asiatic races of the consolidation of cultural links and collaboration. For the time being, the task of exploiting the jungle should be left to a later date, although the task of delivering the jungle should be utilized with the uttermost efforts. There are races in East Asia who have been left to live amidst the jungle gloom without enlightenment. The sacred war is now being staged to discover the ways and means whereby to let the light into this jungle of chaotic thoughts.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Japanese Family System

To the Editor:

When, a few years ago, a new political concept was given birth in East Asia, known as the new order, it was officially blackballed by the United States and England. They exploited every opportunity to stifle it and stunt its natural development.

To America, the new order was repulsive-abominable because she thought it was a replica of America's own Monroe Doctrine which America well knew was an ulterior principle for the furtherance of private gains. To England, it smacked of the old British Empire order which England had imposed forcibly and treacherously on nearly half of the world, an order that was stained with the blood of the people whom England had exploited, massacred and robbed.

Our incorrigible adversaries in their jealous and bigoted determination could not see that this new order proclaimed by the Japanese was the direct antithesis of their political program and that it was a familiar, endemic concept. That concept was the Japanese family system. Time has proven that the Japanese family system, the basis of the Japanese social structure, the fundamental source for the law and order among the Japanese people did not have physiographical limitations or dimensional restrictions. Time has also demonstrated its harmonious compatibility with any period and its dynamic force in Japan's advancement. These were the reasons for its political application.

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the political adaptation of the Japanese family system. All members of the Sphere are made welcome members of one large congenial household. The activities of the members are to be for the advancement of the common good and for their mutual prosperity.

In this sense, the Monroe Doctrine and the British order markedly differ. The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, based on the spirit of the Japanese family system, is communal, the latter, individualistic. The former seeks common advancement, common happiness and a better standard of living for all, the latter, individual benefit, ego-centric happiness and a sub-standard level for every other nation except their own.

The War of Greater East Asia is consecrated to the task of building up a new structure based upon righteousness and reason, justice and morality, the liquidation of the advocates of the system which would prey on the lives and properties of the weak and helpless, the unprotected and defenseless, the total purification from East Asia of those baneful, malignant and virulent influences that thrive under this system.

Smashing victories of the Japanese fighting forces since the operation of hostilities have made the erection of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere a tangible reality now. It will be a happy circle when all the nations in East Asia, large and small, become members of the family, under the Japanese family system.

B.T.

Tokyo, January 16, 1942.

U.S. STRIVES TO DRAW NEIGHBORS INTO WAR

Roosevelt Aims at Degrading South America as Colony

By W. KOPPER

Voelkischer Beobachter

President Roosevelt is planning to draw the South American countries into the war, hoping thus to establish North American control over Ibero-America for all time. He knows perfectly well that the severance of the cultural and economic ties, linking these countries with Europe, would lead to a crisis which would shake the stability of the countries south of the Rio Grande to its very foundation. This is exactly what he wants in order to degrade South America to the rank of a colony. Its absolute dependence on Washington is to be the final phase of the present development. It is hardly necessary to state again in this connection that in the economic exchange of goods the United States could never replace the European countries, because most of the South American goods are already produced in abundance in the United States.

Ibero-America is to become hopelessly involved in debts, its export surplus is to be put at the disposal of the Americans, and thus domination of the raw material resources of the world by the United States is to be furthered by an important step. Similar intentions can be assumed for the "cooperation" with Canada, Australia and New Zealand, whose protector President Roosevelt now claims to be, for in the plans of the United States to dominate the world, the raw material monopoly, ruthlessly exploited to starve out and subjugate other nations, plays an important role.

The representatives of the Ibero-American countries, assembled in Rio de Janeiro, are therefore exhorted to commit suicide. The pressure to which they are subjected proves best of all what must be understood by the terms of "liberty" and "independence," so lavishly used by Roosevelt in his propaganda.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Confucius. 551 B.C.

Every system of moral laws must be based upon man's own consciousness. It must be verified by the common experience of men. Examined into by comparing it with the teachings of acknowledged great and wise men of the past, there must be no divergence. Applying it to the operations and processes of nature in the physical universe, there must be no contradiction. Confronted with the spiritual powers of the universe a man must be able to maintain it without any doubt. He must be prepared to wait a hundred generations after him for the coming of a man of perfect divine nature to confirm it without any misgiving.

* * *

FORCE OF CHARACTER

Force of character is a wonderful thing. Wherefore the man with the true force of moral character is one who is easy and accommodating and yet without weakness or indiscrimination. How unflinchingly firm he is in his strength! He is independent without any bias. When there is moral social order in the country, if he enters public life he does not change from what he was when in retirement. When there is no moral social order in the country he holds on his way without changing even unto death. How unflinchingly firm is he in his strength.

* * *

HOLDING TO MORAL LAW

There are men who seek for some abstruse meaning in religion and philosophy and live a life singular in order that they may leave a name to posterity. This is what I never would do. There are again good men who try to live in conformity with the moral law, but who, when they have gone halfway, throw it up. I never could give it up.

Lastly, there are truly more men who unconsciously live a life in entire harmony with the universal moral order and who live unknown to the world and unnoticed of men without any concern. It is only men of holy, divine natures who are capable of this.

* * *

The ignoble natures of ordinary men and women of the people may be able to carry out the moral law; but in its utmost reaches even the wisest and holiest of men cannot live up to it.

* * *

UNIVERSE AND MORAL MIND

Great as the Universe is, the man with the infinite moral nature in him is never satisfied. For there is nothing so great but the mind of the moral man can conceive of something still greater which nothing in the world can hold. There is nothing so small but the mind of moral man can conceive of something still smaller which nothing in the universe can split. The Book of Songs says: "The hawk soars to the heavens above and fishes dive to the depths below." That is to say, there is no place in the highest heavens above nor in the deepest waters below where the moral law does not reign.

* * *

The moral law takes its rise in the relation between men and women; but in its utmost reaches it reigns supreme over heaven and earth.

* * *

PRACTICE OF MORAL LAW

The moral law is not something away from the actuality of human life. When men take up something away from the actuality of human life as the moral law, that is not the moral law. When a man carries out the principles of conscientiousness and reciprocity he is not far from the moral law. What you do not wish others should do unto you, do not do unto them.

* * *

FOUR POINTS OF MORAL LAW

There are four things in the moral life of a man not one of which I have been able to carry out in my life.—To serve my father as I would expect my son to serve me: that I have not been able to do. To serve my sovereign as I would expect a minister under me to serve me: that I have not been able to do. To act toward my elder brother as I would expect my younger brother to act toward me: that I have not been able to do. To be the first to behave toward friends as I would expect them to behave toward me: that I have not been able to do.

* * *

IMPROVEMENT

In the discharge of the ordinary duties of life and in the exercise of care in ordinary conversation, whenever there is shortcoming, never fail to strive for improvement, and when there is much to be said, always say less than what is necessary; words having respect to actions and actions having respect to words. Is it not just this thorough genuineness and absence of pretense which characterizes the moral man?

* * *

In a high position he does not domineer over his subordinates. In a subordinate position he does not court the favors of his superiors. He puts in order his own personal conduct and seeks nothing from others; hence he has no complaint to make. He complains not against God nor rails against man.

* * *

Thus it is that the moral man lives out the even tenor of his life, calmly waiting for the appointment of God, whereas the vulgar person takes to dangerous courses, expecting the uncertain chances of luck.

* * *

A man may be able to renounce the possession of kingdoms and empire, be able to spurn the honors and emoluments of office, be able to trample upon bare, naked weapons; with all that he shall not be able to find the central clue in his moral being.

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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CABINET'S APPROVAL GAINED ON CHECK-UP FOR ADMINISTRATION

Maximum Efficiency in View of Wartime Conditions Aimed By New Move

MILITARY BEYOND SCOPE

Assent to Bills on Tax Boost Also Given—Three New Levies Introduced

With a view to attaining maximum efficiency in every branch of administration in consonance with the prevailing circumstances at home and abroad and for the realization of the object of the Greater East Asia War the Government will set up a system to survey and examine actual results of administrative measures and general conditions of administration, according to a decision reached at the regular Cabinet meeting on Friday. In line with the new system necessary changes will be made in the structure of different administrative offices, the Cabinet also decided. In connection with the proposed system the Government announced its policy as follows:

"In order to attain more effective results of administration in conformity with the situation at home and abroad, necessary changes shall be made in the structure of different administrative offices and survey and examination shall be made regarding actual results of administrative measures and conditions under which it is executed, thereby to obtain adequate data (1) for the establishment of Government's policies and determination of administrative measures, (2) for thorough rationalization of administration and (3) for clarification of conditions under which government officials are performing their duties and enforcement of official discipline."

The Government further announced that the proposed survey and examination of the administrative conditions and results will be made by the Cabinet Planning Board under the instructions of the Premier. Administration affairs of the Army and Navy which are inseparably related to the High Command will be beyond the scope of the proposed system, the Government's announcement adds.

Tax Bills Approved

A batch of 17 legislative bills, all falling within the framework of the Finance Ministry's broad tax increase program, were approved by the Cabinet on Friday, and as a result will be submitted to the Imperial Diet scheduled to resume its session January 21.

An outline of the legislation published by the Government Thursday night revealed that the program envisages an increase of 50 to 100 per cent in taxation of various items of individual income.

A tax increase plan aiming at additional State revenue of ¥1,150,000,000 in a normal year by increasing income and other taxes, and instituting three new levies was announced by the Finance Ministry Friday afternoon. The bills for effecting the proposed tax increases will be submitted to the present Imperial Diet.

Taxes that will have their rates increased are income tax, legal body tax, special legal body tax, war profit tax, inheritance tax, textile consumption tax, stamp tax and merchandize tax, while the new taxes to be instituted are gas and electricity tax, advertisement tax and parimutuel ticket tax.

Since last autumn, various other taxes have already been increased. When the newly announced increases are added to the monopoly price advance, the increased indirect tax revenue already enforced, the coming mail rate increase and the railway tariff increase, the total will reach more than ¥2,100,000,000 in a normal year. Thus, calculated upon the basis of the budget for the present fiscal year, the total tax revenue in the next fiscal year will probably reach about ¥6,000,000,000.

According to the Finance Vice-Minister, the estimated revenue from the proposed increased rates and new taxes will reach a total of ¥1,153,000,000, consisting of the following items:

	(¥1,000)
Income tax	585,000
Legal body tax	143,000
War profit tax	249,000
Special legal body tax	2,000
Inheritance tax	24,000
Textile consumption tax	61,000
Merchandize tax (match)	10,000
Gas and electricity tax	19,000
Advertisement tax	9,000
Pari Mutual Ticket tax	40,000
Stamp tax	6,000
Total	1,153,000

New Items Included

Gas and electricity tax will be levied upon the consumption of gas and electricity, when the monthly charges are more than three yen each. Public and religious institutions as well as certain industrial establishments are exempted from this new tax.

The new advertisement tax will be levied on advertisements printed in newspapers, magazines and books; advertisements placed in trains, cars, buses, ships or other transportation facilities; posters, banners and other methods. In case of advertisements in newspapers, magazines, books and other publications the rate is ten per cent of the advertisement charge. For other kinds of advertisements specified

(Continued on Page 2)

American, British Prisoners at Zentsuji Grateful for Kind Words of Camp Official

The director of the Zentsuji Internment Camp gave an address to the American and British prisoners Friday afternoon in which he advised them to strive to save their honor as United States and British soldiers, according to the Miyako. Deeply impressed by the Director's address, the prisoners all pledged their unconditional obedience and willingly engaged in labor at the farm of the camp, it is reported.

The American and British war prisoners who arrived at Zentsuji Thursday passed their first night on the Japanese soil in the internment barracks. The ex-Governor General and the Director of the military hospital of Guam were allowed to occupy a special room.

At 2:30 p.m. Friday the Director of the camps gave the prisoners his first address of instructions. The salient features of the Director's speech were as follows:

"You, the soldiers of the United States and England, rendered devoted services to your respective mother countries and unfortunately, some by exhaustion and others by illness or wound, have been taken prisoners. I, as a soldier of the Japanese Empire, express my hearty sympathy to you all.

"It is my sincere wish that all of you will strive to keep order and friendship and thereby save your honor as soldiers of the United States and England. I should like to advise you on this occasion to learn the Japanese language, making use of your spare moments so that, someday when peace is restored, you can contribute to the friendly relationships between Japan and your countries."

Deeply moved by the sympathetic address of the Director, all the prisoners pledged their unconditional obedience. After the Director's address, they labored in the farm of the internment camps till sunset, the report adds.

NEW RULE AID CORPS HOLDS INITIAL MEET

Premier Hideki Tojo Tells Members to Become Backbone Of National System

At the inaugural ceremony of the newly organized Imperial Rule Assistance Association Adult Corps held at the headquarters of the Association at 3 p.m. Friday, Premier General Hideki Tojo, concurrently President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association made a speech in which he proclaimed that the members should be the backbone of the national system for the goal of final victory. The salient points of his speech follows:

"The Greater East Asia War is aimed at the establishment of a new order in the world and the efforts this nation has been making for the past 3,000 years have had this enterprise for its object.

"It is a matter of felicitation that this new group has been organized with the purpose of urging its members to concentrate and devote themselves to the sublime cause of the Japanese Empire. The nation has thought of the adults and youths as its pillar at all times. There was no time, however, when this country relied more upon them than it does today.

"The mission imposed upon the Japanese nation at present is the successful completion of the Greater East Asia War. Consequently the mission of this organization lies in strengthening the national system so that this nation may successfully become the leader of East Asia. This enterprise is, as you all well know, not an easy task. This work can be successfully accomplished only by the rigorous efforts of the whole nation.

"The members of the corps are requested to realize the epoch-making significance and mission and to do their utmost for accomplishing the ideal of the Empire. I sincerely wish that you, the members of the corps, will succeed in becoming the backbone of a solid national system.

"The Imperial Rule Assistance Association Adult Corps is under the President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Successful development and operation of the Corps can not be expected without close cooperation with the said Association. It is my earnest desire, therefore, that the members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will support and help the activities of the newly organized Adult Corps."

AIR DEFENSE TIGHTENING ON HOME FRONT PLANNED

Perfect Improvement by End of February Seen—Officials to Investigate

The home front air defenses will be so tightened there will be no fear of any enemy air raids from any direction. With this in view all defects as seen among the defenses will be improved perfectly by the end of February, it has been arranged among the interested authorities including the information Board.

Starting Sunday there will be a vigorous move at all centers in the country to have the idea of the defenses driven home among all householders and their dependents. The move will be started with many fully mobilized organs. During this period, lecture meetings and round table discussions will be staged here and there. Experts on air defenses will attend so as to enrich the general public on the information of the defenses.

The Home Ministry, meantime, is arranging to dispatch many of its officials connected with the air defense facilities to all provincial centers in the homeland of Japan to closely investigate the present conditions of the defense preparations.

Exiles Sign Accord

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—An alliance was concluded today at the British Foreign Office between the exiled Greek and Jugoslav governments in London, according to a London report received here.

EDUCATION MAPPED IN SOUTH SEA AREAS

Ministry to Draw Up Draft on Basis of Report of Vocational Education Society

The Education Ministry is expected to draft an educational program for the South Sea regions, on the basis of the report submitted by the Vocational Education Promotion Society which met at the Education Minister's official residence on January 16, Friday, the Miyako reports.

The meeting was held in view of the growing importance of showering the benefits of Japanese education and culture on the South Seas. More than 26 prominent persons who have been active in the South Sea regions were invited.

Among the people present at the conference were Koichiro Ishihara, president of the Ishihara Industry and Shipping Company; Magoshiro Oshima, president of the South Seas Development Company; Kyohei Kato, president of the Taiwan Development Company; Viscount Masuzo Nomura, president of the South Seas Aquatic Society; Vice-Admiral Yoshinobu Shishido, director of the Southern Colonization School; Takeo Miyabara, director of the Mitsui Thai-Room, Tokyo Office; Rear-Admiral Tanetsugu Sosa, director of the Investigation Section of the Dai Nippon Mohammedan Society, and other authorities on the South Seas who gave valuable advice gained from their actual experiences.

The Education Ministry, on the basis of views received at the conference, intends shortly to form a South Seas Education Special Committee, to draft concrete schemes of education for the regions under question. Principal views aired at the conference were as follows:

1. Equipment now available abroad for the education of Japanese children born abroad should be expanded and controlled systematically. Whenever possible, these second generations should be brought to Japan for their education;

2. Japanese desiring to emigrate to the South Seas should be given preliminary training. The ideal of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must be well implanted in their mind, and, under no circumstances, should they go out with any wild carpet bagging ideas. They should be instructed in the nature of the climate, geography, customs and habit, and the culture of the region and its people, and should be given a good understanding of the nature of their religion. Establishment of a department of colonization in ordinary schools in Japan, giving instructions in the languages of the South Seas in secondary grade schools, and establishment of colonization schools, etc., were advocated.

3. The importance of training not only men but also women was pointed out, and to give them all available op-

(Continued on Page 2)

URUGUAYAN LEADER STRESSES SEVERING RELATION WITH AXIS

Guani Assures South American Delegates That No Ill Effects Will Result

AMERICA IS REAL MENACE

U.S. Claims of Tripartite Ambitions Refuted by Berlin—Roosevelt Aims Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—A Guani, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, has declared that, the South American Republics will confront no ill-effects by severing diplomatic relations with the Axis countries, it was reported here from the Brazilian capital today.

In an oratorical outburst, Mr. Guani claimed that the salient problem should be given foremost consideration by the assembled foreign ministers in Rio de Janeiro, concluded the report.

U.S. Is Red Threat

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 16.—The Wilhelmstrasse is still holding to its view on the Pan-American Conference in Rio de Janeiro although it rejects most emphatically the assertion, made by America, that the Tripartite Powers were pursuing a policy with the aid of Spain which was hostile to the sovereignty and integrity of the South American nations. The "maximum demand," made by Sumner Welles behind the scenes of the conference, according to special information of the Wilhelmstrasse, is to induce the South American states by official and unofficial pressure to declare war on the Tripartite Powers. Welles is trying to back up this claim by the creation of alleged threats imperilling the nations of South America.

This danger, however, so the Wilhelmstrasse declares, which is really threatening the independence and sovereignty of the South American states does not come from Europe but exclusively from America. President Roosevelt, under the cloak of a "Pan-American solidarity" is striving for economic and political hegemony on the entire South American continent.

In order to divert the attention from his plans, he is, however, constantly branding the alleged activities of the Fifth Column in which he also reckons the Falange organizations. Just as much as Germany, Italy and Japan also have energetically rejected the assertion of having threatened the independence of the South American countries. The Wilhelmstrasse declares that it is the goal and purpose of Sumner Welles to obtain the unification of all the South American countries into a single front together with America. This attempt, however, certainly will be recognized in time by the nations of South America who are conscious of their independence and sovereignty. They are not expected to let themselves be used as tools of North American imperialism.

To Boost Canada Navy

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Angus Lewis MacDonald, Canadian Minister of National Defense for Naval Services, has anounced that Canada's naval personnel will be boosted by approximately 12,000 men by April next year, it was learned here from Ottawa today. If the plan materializes, the total enlistment of the Canadian Navy will total 400,000 men, the report concluded.

Finnish Relations Cut

Domei

HELSINKI, January 16.—The Foreign Office was informed today by the Egyptian Government that in view of the existing state of war between Great Britain and Finland, Egypt feels compelled to break off diplomatic relations with the Helsinki Government.

American Air Officer, Shot Down in Battle, Changes Viewpoint on Japanese Abilities

Asahi Service

BANGKOK, January 15.—The following is the narrative of Lieutenant Charles D. Mott of the U. S. Air Force, in an interview with the Asahi correspondent here. Lieutenant Mott's plane was shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft guns belonging to one of the airdromes in the northwest of Bangkok. The prisoner suffered fractures of an arm and leg, but under the warm and generous treatment of the Japanese authorities he is fast recovering, and feels quite at home even in enemy hands.

"I was born in Philadelphia, and was trained as an air-officer at the Pensacola Naval Airfield in Florida. Last year, in August, I was one of the batch of volunteers sent by our government to Burma to aid the Chungking regime.

"On receiving the report that the Japanese Air Force was stationed in the northwest of Bangkok, I flew here in the Spitfire that was shot down. Your anti-aircraft guns made a direct hit on my engine, and my plane burst into flames. I managed to escape by means of my parachute."

Lieutenant Mott was closely questioned by the Asahi correspondent and the conversation that ensued, in the form of question and answer, is as follows:

Asahi: What do you think of the Japanese bombing of Kunming?

Mott: Devastating. A single visit resulted in 200 to 300 dead and wounded.

Asahi: Is there effective co-operation between the British and the Chinese, and between the British and Americans?

Mott: There is no particular friction between them. The British and the Americans have their meals together, and sleep together. The relations between the British and the Chinese are quite satisfactory too.

Asahi: How are the Chiang-aid activities organized?

Mott: There is a certain number of officers and non-commissioned officers from the U.S., and when our batch came over we brought with us a cer-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. ADMIRALS SPLIT LEADERSHIP OF NAVY

King to Be Responsible for Sea Operations—Stark to Handle Administration

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Colonel Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, has announced a division of United States naval responsibilities, in which Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, will have command of all naval operations on the high seas, while Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, will have charge of naval administration, according to a Havas report received here from Washington today.

Colonel Knox explained that the step had been taken because the responsibilities of Admiral Stark have become too heavy.

Chiang Asks More Help

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 16.—Owen Lattimore, personal political American adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, who is on his way home to the United States, is carrying a personal letter from General Chiang Kai-shek to President Roosevelt asking for more positive American aid, reliable quarters here reported today.

U-Boats Cause Worry

Domei

GENEVA, January 16.—According to a Washington cable received here today, a spokesman of the United States navy has asserted that the threat of enemy submarines along the United States east coast has become so serious that special precautions must be taken to protect American shipping.

Rubber Dearth Faced

American civilization based on rubber is going to be at an end, says a Lisbon dispatch to the Nichi Nichi, as a result of the War of Greater East Asia, which has cut off the United States from the source which has been supplying it with most of the rubber it consumed.

The amount of rubber used in America in a year is put at 600,000 tons.

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, is trying to minimize the effect of the loss by America of its principal source of supply of rubber. He computes that a total of 800,000 tons of rubber will be mobilized in the country this year. He mentions the possibility of obtaining 600,000 tons of reclaimed rubber.

Mr. Jones' position is not supported by Director Henderson of the Price Adjustment Office. According to the latter there will be a drastic cut in the consumption of rubber in America. He is responsible for the move which has been taken by the American Government in prohibiting the use of new

(Continued on Page 2)

SYDNEY PAPER HITS CHURCHILL BLUNDER

British Prime Minister Blasted For Losses—Only Miracle Can Save Singapore

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Adding fuel to a furiously raging antagonism against Prime Minister Winston Churchill's lack of preparedness in the Greater East Asia War, The Sydney Daily Mail has declared, "The entire responsibility for the tragic blunder, rests with Prime Minister Winston Churchill," it was reported here from Sydney today.

The fate of Singapore hangs on the immediate availability of huge air reenforcements, without which, a miracle will not salvage its plight, the journal warned.

If the British fortress succumbs, the newspaper pointed out, it will reverberate with disastrous consequence on Australia, the British Empire and even on the whole Allied strategy in the Pacific.

The journal emphatically asserted that Singapore's sad destiny was authored only by the neglect of Mr. Churchill, adding, if the Malay stronghold crumbles, the Prime Minister will tumble out of British politics with it, and leave behind a legacy of governmental confusion and disorder.

When that occasion arrives, the journal concluded, "We will in all probability witness the true fruits and discover the real facts and fancies of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's hopeless reign," said the report.

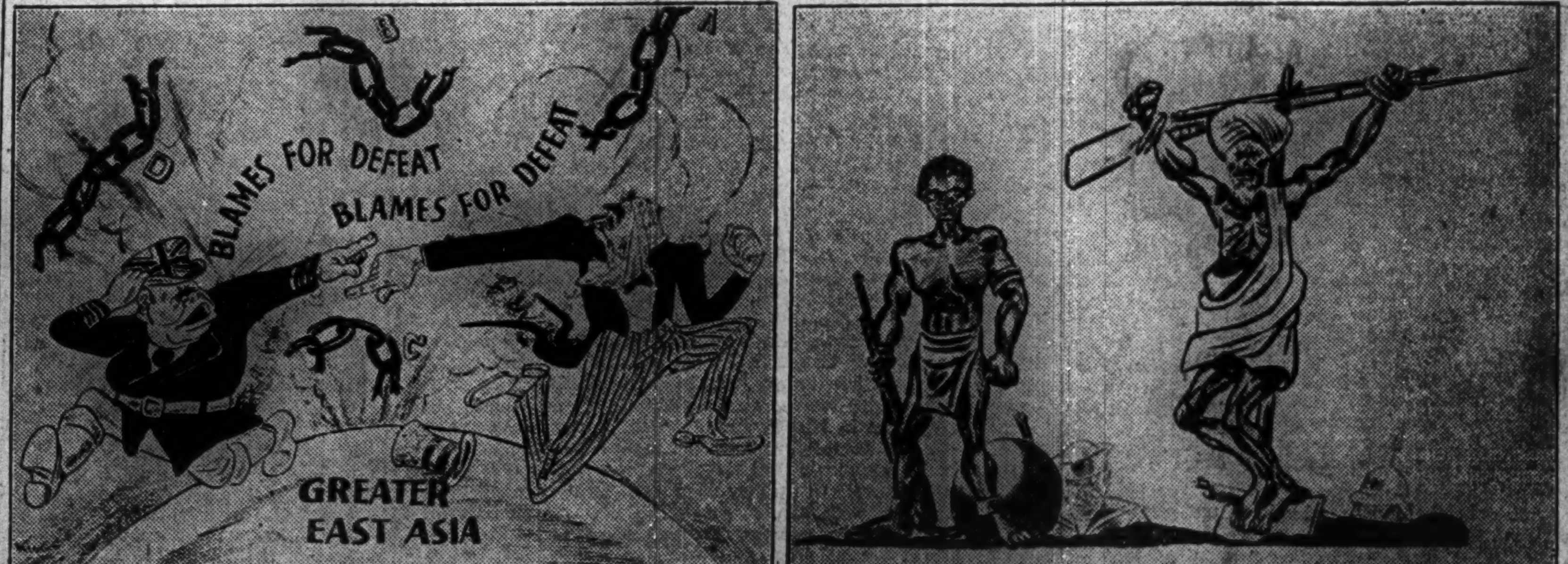
To Study Resources

With its basic investigation completed recently, a large-scale expeditionary party made up of university professors and civilian authorities in various fields of science has been decided to be detailed to the southern regions this spring by the Southern Region Resource Bureau established within the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry to conduct research work and investigation on natural resources in the regions. The basic investigation completed is reported to cover natural resources in French Indo-China, the Philippines, British Borneo and New Guinea, Malaya, Burma, Australia and other regions of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

New Addition

A little leopard cub caught by a Japanese soldier now serving in the continent will be a new addition to the Zoological Garden in Uyeno Park in the near future, according to a vernacular. The animal was caught some months ago in Central China soon after its birth and is now quite tame with soldiers, adds the paper.

As Japanese Cartoonist Sees It



Takeo Kishi, well-known caricaturist, takes a poke at U.S.-British solidarity in his pen work at left which he titles, "Now It Has Begun." The drawing at right depicts Anglo-Saxon brutality with natives of East Asia as well as Indian troopers being made to bear the brunt of the Japanese attack in the present conflict.

AIR BASE AT TARAKAN SEIZED IN JOINT ARMY-NAVY ATTACK; FOUR ENEMY BOMBERS BAGGED

Crown Prince's Birth To Be Commemorated By Fine Arts Museum

In commemoration of the birth of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, the Tokyo municipality has decided on building a purely Japanese-style Modern Fine Arts Museum in Tokyo at the cost of ¥7,500,000, the Kokumin reports. The sum of ¥5,000,000 will be raised by leading financiers all over Japan. The Tokyo municipality invited 40 leading financiers including Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, Baron Ino Dan, Aiichiro Fujiyama and others to a conference held at the Peers' Club at 11 a.m. Wednesday where the question of making the donation of ¥5,000,000 was discussed. The financiers heartily approved the project and decided to start raising the funds immediately, it was reported.

NEW ASIA

To Present Credentials

Nai Direk Chayanama, newly-arrived Thai Ambassador to Japan, is scheduled to proceed to the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. Monday to present his credentials to His Majesty the Emperor.

First Study Ended

Domei

HANOI, January 16.—Completing a preliminary investigation of the resources of French Indo-China, Japanese investigation parties, including experts in rubber, hemp, salt, leather and livestock and oil, are scheduled to leave Hanoi tomorrow on their way home to Tokyo. The parties are expected to submit reports on their studies to the Government immediately upon their return to the Japanese capital.

SAVINGS MOVE PLANNED FOR BIG SALARIED MEN

Residents With Annual Income of ¥10,000 or More to Save ¥50,000,000 Yearly

The Tokyo Prefectural Office Friday instructed residents of Tokyo, whose respective annual income amounts to ¥10,000 or more, to unite to save among them ¥50,000,000 a year at least.

In the city of Tokyo, according to the prefectural office, every ward will have its own association for the savings move, while the two cities of Hachioji and Tachikawa will have their own associations. The prefectures composed of three gun (or districts), will have similar organizations in each district.

In these organizations, it was further suggested, there will be a ruling that every member shall regularly offer a certain designated sum for his savings. The money thus compulsorily collected will be placed in the banks.

The new savings promotion organizations, as planned now, will be ready by the end of this month so that it can be started early next month. The recent statistics show that there are 66,200 people in Tokyo Prefecture whose income amounts to ¥10,000 or more annually, of which the city of Tokyo alone has 65,000.

BRITISH FALSIFY LOSSES

German Reports Doctored Up by London Admiralty

Domei

BERLIN, January 16.—British losses, which the British Admiralty has claimed the Germans have reported as no less than 4 battleships, 20 aircraft carriers, 158 cruisers, 138 destroyers and 95 submarines, has again revealed the falsified reports given out by Britain, it was learned here today through a Reuter dispatch.

The above figures, the Admiralty claimed, was far in excess to the actual tonnage of the entire British fleet.

In examining the German Supreme Command reports on British losses since the outbreak of the war, the official German News Agency has discovered that the German figures include two battleships, four aircraft carriers, 17 cruisers, 62 destroyers and 47 submarines. In addition, Italian war communiques reported the sinking of 22 cruisers, 14 destroyers and 40 submarines.

Silent on Vichy Envoy

Domei

BERLIN, January 16.—A Wilhelmstrasse spokesman today declined to comment on press reports that the Vichy Government would send a permanent diplomatic representative to Berlin.

Johore Territory Entered In Rapid Advance on Singapore Base

MENACE ENEMY FLANK

Working in close concert with Japanese Army forces, a special landing unit of the Japanese Navy occupied the Tarakan airfield on January 12, a communique of the Imperial headquarters released at 11 a.m. today indicated.

The announcement reads:

1. A special landing unit of the Japanese Navy, acting in cooperation with a detachment of the Japanese Army, occupied the Tarakan airport on January 12.

2. The air force of the Japanese Navy, while keeping watch over the harbor in occupied Tarakan, bagged 4 enemy bi-motored bombers on January 13.

3. In operations around Tarakan, we lost 2 mine sweepers.

British Wing in Danger

Domei

ON THE MALAY FRONT, January 16.—Crack right wing units of the Japanese forces advancing along the western coast of Malaya, which penetrated into Johore State at noon yesterday, reached the northern bank of the Muar River at 5 p.m. yesterday.

Crossing the Muar River, the Japanese forces have reached a certain key point on the west coast.

The right wing of the Japanese forces now is in a position to attack the flanks of the enemy who is continuing to flee southward in great disorder from the northern border of Johore State.

How Long Resistance?

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, January 16.—"The next big battle in Malaya will decide whether the British troops will have to meet Japan's forces at the outer defense line of Singapore which, naturally, is some kilometers away from the fortress or whether it will be possible to offer resistance at a point which is at greater distance from Singapore". Thus reads a message received by the London "Times" from its Singapore correspondent adding that the British troops obviously are making every effort to establish a line of resistance across a southern point on the Malay Peninsula. He stated, however, that it was so far doubtful whether it would be possible to do this in a comparatively open terrain since it had proved impossible in the jungle area of Kuala Lumpur. The "Times" discussed the question of whether and how long Singapore would be able to resist a siege. The fact that Singapore was getting its water supplies by means of pipe-lines from the mainland had caused some unrest especially in view of the fact that this very shortage of drinking water caused the fall of Hongkong in a comparatively short time. Things were, however, different in Singapore, so the paper stated, since there were two huge reservoirs with supplies enough for several months. Pipelines to the mainland had been laid for the only reason that the water there is much better.

The criticizm of the war conduct in East Asia on the part of the allies is continuing in London. Now also the Yorkshire Post joins the chorus of papers like the Daily Express and Daily Mail. The Post which is considered generally to be more serious than its two contemporaries writes: "England, without doubt, did not expect Japan to overcome the natural obstacles of tropical Malaya as it actually did. The Japanese surprised us with new methods of jungle warfare the same as the German armies did with their lightning war. They are quick, cunning and courageous and well conducted. Singapore has neglected its preparations for total warfare. The attitude to be adopted there was not in the least understood, namely to place all vital requirements for the defense of the fortress above everything else."

Singapore Seen Doomed

Not only people well-informed on military affairs but the civilians as well in Hongkong are of the opinion that the fall of Singapore is imminent, Seiki

(Continued on Page 2)

FEMALE WORKERS GROW IN WARTIME

Many Come From Farm Areas Answering Demands of Heavy Industries

The number of female workers in Japan made rapid increases during the World War of 1914-18 when a sharp and broad expansion was seen in the light industries, subsidiary to the textile industry, due to the favorable export trade enjoyed then. With the setting-in of the post-war reaction, however, industrial circles, as a whole in this country, were in a state of depression during the subsequent 10 years, and a setback in the employment of female workers was inevitable as the depression was particularly severe in the branches of the textile industry, according to the Oriental Economist of December 1941.

This development is clearly demonstrated by a comparison of the general and working population in 1920 when the war boom reached its zenith and in 1930, in which year there was an aggressive enforcement of industrial rationalization. Notwithstanding the fact that the population of Japan Proper registered an increase of 14 per cent during this period, the gain in the number of workers in employment was limited to merely 6 per cent, while the unemployed numbered 2,370,000 at the close of 1930. However, it is worth noting that the number of male workers on the whole recorded an increase of more than 10 per cent during the 10-year period, a reduction being seen only in the case of the mining industry.

Decrease in Former Work Great

In contrast with this, the number of women employed on the whole diminished by 160,000, as sharp decreases were made in the manufacturing and mining industries. The decrease of female workers in the former industries was especially conspicuous, reaching over 590,000. This, of course, was attributable to a marked shrinkage in the scope of the textile industries and also to the policy then pursued of restraining the entry of women workers into the industry.

It is true that the shrinkage in the manufacturing and mining enterprises was attended by a sharp expansion of the population employed in the commercial establishments during the 10-year period, and the female employment in this field witnessed a gain of more than 400,000, with the rise, successively, in department stores and restaurants. This nevertheless was not sufficient to offset the drastic drop of female workers in the manufacturing field which has been referred to already.

Among the different industrial branches, the spinning and weaving industries suffered the sharpest decrease in the number of female operatives, followed in order by the lumber mills, wood working, ceramic, gas and electricity and metal working trades. Later, the increase in the export business created by the adoption of the reflation policy was followed by an expansion of the heavy industries with the Manchurian Incident as a turning point, with the result that the state of overpopulation which was evident formerly, was replaced by that of a tight supply of labor. The role of female workers then began to assume a greater importance than hitherto.

Increase in Factories

According to statistics compiled by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, the number of women employed in factories made a sharp increase from 890,000 in 1930 to 1,130,000 in 1936, the year immediately prior to the beginning of the present China Affair. In that period however, the percentage gain in female employment slipped from 53 per cent in 1930 to 44 per cent in 1936, reflecting a broader increase in the number of male workers employed in the factories. This falling off in the increase rate of female employes is solely accounted for by a decrease in their number in the spinning and weaving branches.

An increased rate was noted in each of the industrial branches other than spinning and weaving. In these, the machine and tool industry topped the list, followed by the food industry, the lumber mills, wood working and the ceramic industry. In other words, female workers in Japan have continued to make a remarkable advance in hitherto unexploited industrial fields recently, and have undergone significant qualitative changes during the past few years.

Defense Exerts Demands

This tendency has been further accentuated more recently. As the broadening of the areas of military operations in China and the demands of the times for the firm establishment of an autarchic structure for defense materials have tended to cause a pronounced shortage in the supply of labor, female workers have been incessantly surging toward the metal, machinery and mining fields. Statistics prepared by the Cabinet Board of Statistics, for instance, disclose interesting figures covering the increase of both male and female workers in the factory and mining enterprises.

In the shipbuilding and vehicle industries, the number of women workers showed a five-fold gain since the outbreak of the China Affair, whereas that of male hands was merely doubled. In the machine and tool-making industries, the number of female workers nearly tripled as against an increase of a little over twice in the case of male workers.

In various other branches, such as metal, gas and electricity, water service and mining, the number of female workers was more than doubled, attaining a greater gain than in the case of male workers. In contrast with this notable advance of women workers in the heavy industries, their numbers in the spinning and weaving branches have shown a sharp contraction of approximately 30 per cent since the beginning of the China Affair.

Shift From Textiles

In the foregoing paragraphs brief reference was made to the tendency of the female workers in Japan to shift from the textile branches toward the heavy industries. In order to attract female operatives toward the heavy industries hereafter, it will be necessary to simplify factory operations, to rationalize working hours and to improve other labor conditions, thereby eradicating various factors which hitherto have prevented female workers from remaining at work in those factories. However, it must be noted that the increase of female workers in wartime is merely ephemeral, as was the case in Germany and Britain during the first World War.

Female factory hands who increase in number in wartime usually register a sharp diminution on the return of the male workers in the post-war period. For this reason, any idea of permanently improving conditions for women in the heavy industries would be quite impracticable, especially when the nation is busily engaged in warfare.

To Light Industries Better

It seems more rational, therefore, to absorb the female workers into the light industries and other branches which suit them better, with a view to diverting the surplus male workers thus made available from these sources toward the heavy industries, rather than to draw female workers promiscuously to the machinery, metal and other such heavy industries. In other words, the full utilization of the working ability of women can be attained only through an effective adjustment of the divisions of male and female labor.

Whatever the industrial field in which women workers may be placed, it is urgent at this moment that female labor be mobilized. As has already been pointed out, female workers have made remarkable advance in the metal working, machinery and shipbuilding industries, but the number employed in factories as a whole registered some decrease owing to a broad decline in their employment in the spinning and weaving branches. This alone, however, does not offer a proper reason for jumping to the conclusion that the mobilizable female labor has increased.

Come From Farm Areas

For the surplus of female workers created by the curtailment in operation of the spinning and weaving mills belongs largely to the agrarian districts, and it cannot be expected that they will be absorbed all at once into the industrial fields when consideration is given to the prevailing shortage in the supply of farm labor. This situation is especially true in the chemical and heavy industries whose rapidly increasing numbers of female operatives in recent years have in the main been supplied by urban districts.

Another thing which should receive attention in conjunction with the mobilization of female labor is that the proportion of married women to the total number of female workers has gradually increased of late, the ratio rising to 14 per cent in 1939 from 11 per cent in the days immediately preceding the current Sino-Japanese conflict.

The fundamental cause of this tendency is of course found in the present shortage in the supply of female labor, but it is undeniable that the brisk increase of a large number of women in the heavy and chemical industries has exerted a strong influence over the feudalistic idea of women in general regarding employment. The half-day work system which has been adopted as a temporary measure in soliciting the assistance of housewives is another factor that cannot be overlooked.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, January 17

ASAHI—Characteristics of Direct Tax Increase Plan
NICHI NICHI—Irritation of Australia
KOKUMIN—Wholesale Defeat of British
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Yokusan Sonendan and Its Political Activity

Characteristics of Direct Tax Increase Plan

ASAHI

When the plan for the epochal increase of indirect taxes amounting to ¥635,000,000 in an ordinary year was presented to the extraordinary Imperial Diet session in November last, we stressed the necessity of the increase. The authorities, too, have had a plan for the increase of direct taxes totalling some ¥1,000,000,000 per annum and has decided to present it to the current ordinary Duet session to be reconvened in a few days. From the viewpoint of increasing national revenues and as a mean of controlling the floating purchasing power for the prevention of vicious economic inflation, it is quite natural to lay more emphasis on direct than indirect taxes. As the situation has made a new turn as the result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the people are firmly resolved to render their services to the nation regardless of the size of their incomes.

The increased state revenues through the new taxation plan, which amount to ¥1,150,000,000 in an ordinary year, may seem to be an enormous sum, but when we consider that an unprecedentedly large scale war is being fought, the amount is rather small. The total sum of extraordinary military expenditures since the time of outbreak of the China affair has already reached ¥29,000,000,000. When the extraordinary military expenses to be presented to the current Diet session are added, the total sum will be a huge one. In comparison with the Russo-Japanese War which cost only ¥1,508,000,000 in military expenses, how great the task of carrying out the War of Greater East Asia is can be seen from the standpoint of expenditures only. Along with the progress of construction works in the future, a second and third tax boost may be necessitated. Iron determination and willingness to bear any burden and sacrifice for the cause of the State are needed more than ever for the people in wartime.

Irritation of Australia

NICHI NICHI

With the fall of Singapore only a matter of time now, we can easily imagine how badly Australia is dismayed since it has lost confidence in its own defense. In the last World War, the second European War and the War of Greater East Asia, the Australian troops fought and are fighting most stubbornly among the British forces and naturally the rate of their casualties is the highest.

Australia has thus faithfully sacrificed itself for the sake of the British Empire, because it firmly believed that Britain would guarantee its defense in case of a national emergency. This hope, however, has been completely betrayed. Since it has become clear now that Britain can do nothing for Australia, it must be bitterly regretting the fact of placing its trust to a broken reed.

According to our special dispatches from Buenos Aires and Lisbon, the Australian Government is reported to have asked the British Government for quick reenforcement and said that, unless their request was fulfilled, they would feel no more obligation to the British Government. Taken aback at this, the British Government is reported to have asked Premier Winston Churchill to return to London from his visit to Washington. According to another information, the Australian Government has reportedly decided to refuse the payment of military expenditures except for the defense of the Commonwealth. Foreign cables further added that the Australian Government is threatening the British Government to take steps for its own defense in consultation with the United States Government. The reported intention of Australia to become a virtual dependency of the United States from a commonwealth of the British Empire must be forced by actual necessity.

Whether Australia can defend itself by the aid of the United States is another question. They can try as they wish, but they will have to realize it will be a mere day dream if they disregard the fact that the Pacific Ocean is already under the control of the Imperial forces. An Australian war prisoner now in Zentsuji, Shikoku, is reported to have told the press that Britain is fighting arbitrarily and the Australian troops are not intending to fight against the Japanese. This sounds quite strange to us, but it must be the true confession of popular sentiments of the Australian masses. We must point out here that the relation between the revolt of Australia and the collapse of the British Empire is another question of grave importance.

Wholesale Defeat of British

KOKUMIN

The commander of the British forces in Malaya has declared his determination to defend the city of Singapore to the effect "as Singapore is the pivotal strategic point of the British Empire, I am firmly resolved to defend it to the bitter end." Despite this, the Imperial forces operating in the Malay Peninsula have been carrying on a speedy onslaught and have already occupied Johore State, which has made the defense of Singapore almost impossible.

Needless to say, Singapore is the largest and only strategic point of the British in East Asia. The fact that its fate is doomed, therefore, means the destiny of the British Empire in East Asia has already been decided. The position of the British in East Asia, in other words, is now destined to suffer a wholesale defeat. Particularly, since the fighters and bombers of the Imperial Army air force commenced their heavy attacks on Singapore on January 12, the death sentence has been declared on it. When the Imperial air force establishes its air base in the occupied area close to that famous fortress, it will be forced to surrender before their fierce attacks.

These strategic prospects are not mere wishful thinking on our part. The British military authorities both at home and on the spot as well as the British Parliament, press and military critics have recognized the fall of Singapore as imminent, for which severe criticizms have been directed against the Government. These arguments and criticizms are useless for retrieving the British decline in East Asia and the removal of the Malay Government to India, the transfer of the British Military Headquarters in East Asia to the Netherlands East Indies and other rumors have been circulated. It is also reported that the British military authorities have already ordered the so-called scorched earth policy throughout Johore State.

Another fact proving the decline of the British influences in East Asia is the revolt of East Asian races against the British and their cooperation with the Japanese. Liberated from centuries of British oppression and exploitation, the people in Malaya welcomed the entry of the Imperial forces, while both the Burmese and Indians are refusing to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the British Empire.

The fall of Singapore is now a matter of time. It is not a question of whether it is possible or impossible. What we are deeply concerned is the retreat of the British from East Asia with the collapse of Singapore as a turning point: which will subsequently intensify our pressure on them from the Pacific Ocean in the east to the Indian Ocean, the Gulf of Persia and the Red Sea in the west. What we are expecting is this and not the mere fall of Singapore.

Yokusan Sonendan and Its Political Activity

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The formation of the Dai Nippon Yokusan Sonendan (Rule Aid Adult Organization) is quite significant from a political viewpoint. Since the new organization is presided over by the President of the Taisei Yokusankai (Imperial Rule Assistance Association), they are in inseparable relation, although the former does not belong directly to the latter.

Since all male subjects of above 21 years of age are eligible for the membership of the Yokusan Sonendan, practically all backbone members of the nation are to be included in the organization. The Yokusan Sonendan, according to the system of its organization, is designed to carry out active political movement and it can be viewed as the creation of a new political party which is quite different from the defunct political parties.

Although the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was at first designed as an intermediary organ between the Government and the people, it was later reorganized as a public organization which was barred from political activities. From this viewpoint, we expect much from the Yokusan Sonendan for its political activities in the future. The time may come for the revival of political parties, but they will never be allowed to exist as they were before. As the pioneer of political parties in the future, the wholesome development of the new adult organization is sincerely hoped.

Cabinet's Approval Gained on Check-Up For Administration

(Continued From Page 1)

amounts are given.

The parimutuel ticket tax is levied upon the dividend on the tickets, and the rate is twenty per cent.

Under the new taxation system, the income tax rate on wages and salaries will be raised from 6 per cent to 10 per cent, the income tax on revenues from 10 to 16 per cent. The tax on legal bodies will be raised from 18 per cent to 25 per cent. The war profit tax will be increased particularly on great profits, and for instance on profit reaching more than 30 per cent on the capital will be taxed 75 per cent instead of 65 per cent.

The textile consumption tax will rise from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

Although the income tax has now been greatly increased, the Finance Ministry gave particular attention to the welfare of families with many children. From the income tax amount to be paid monthly by salary workers, a sum of two yen for each child or dependent will be deducted, and when the dependents number more than five, the rate will be increased to three yen for each. Formerly the monthly income tax reduction rate for each dependent was one yen. Furthermore the rate is increased in case of more than five dependents.

Airfield at Tarakan Seized in Joint Drive By Army-Navy Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

Yano, Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong, stated at Taihoku, Taiwan, just before he dashed off for Shanghai, en route to Tokyo to make a detailed report to the Government, the Miyako reports.

Consul-General Yano was among the Japanese people on the island when the Japanese forces launched their heavy attack on this British Crown Colony. He left Hongkong on January 12 for Tokyo, arriving at Taihoku at 12:30 p.m. on January 16.

He continued:

"The well-informed circles of British residents of Hongkong are fully aware of Japan's actual power and are of the belief that the British Government should not have waged war against the Japanese but should have maintained its old amicable relations with Japan.

"They are indifferent and cold toward Premier Winston Churchill's policy. Perhaps no incident threw the British residents of Hongkong into the depth of despair as the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, two powerful ships of the British Far Eastern Fleet. Their morale was completely deteriorated by these sinkings and their hope for a final victory was completely destroyed.

"Not only the people who keep up with military affairs but even the civilians here seem to be of the opinion as to the inevitable fall of Singapore in the near future."

ALL-RUSSIAN MUSIC IS CONCERT FEATURE

Rimsky-Korssakov and Borodin Compositions Prominenced by New Symphony Players

A brilliant rendition of Tchaikovski's First Piano Concerto, given by Professor Leo Sirota, was the outstanding feature of an evening of Russian Music offered by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, Friday, at the Hibiya Public Hall, under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt.

The selection of an all-Russian program for the orchestra's first subscription concert of the year was of interest at this very moment when the question of the establishment of a new national Japanese music is in the foreground of public discussion. The development of a national Russian music during the latter part of the 19th century may in several respects exemplify the course on which the musical world of Japan is now progressing. In every case, the establishment of a national musical style is founded on the thorough digestion of the traditions of classical Western music.

Friday's program gave prominence to two out of that famous group of five composers who were most energetic and meritorious in carrying ahead the development of Russia's national music: Rimsky-Korssakov, whose symphonic suite, "La Scheherazade," was played as the first number; and Borodin, whose "Polovtsian Dances" from the opera, "Prince Igor," concluded the program.

Between the orchestra numbers, Professor Leo Sirota was presented as the soloist in Tchaikovski's Piano Concerto in B flat minor. Most cordial applause greeted the pianist for his first appearance of the season, following his return from a vacation trip and concert tour to the United States.

Piano playing of such brilliance and virtuosity as it has not been heard in Tokyo for a long time marked Professor Sirota's performance of this concerto, which is certainly one of the technically most exacting works of its kind. Rarely does a performance of this work fulfil so completely the composer's often stupendous technical requirements, and at the same time exhaust so deeply the musical contents, as it was done on Friday in Professor Sirota's interpretation. A large audience, which included an unusually great number of foreign residents, was most enthusiastic in acclaiming the pianist.

Oriental colors enliven the music of "La Scheherazade," inspired by the tales of the Arabian Nights in four movements: The Sea and Sindbad's Vessel—The Tale of Prince Kalender—The Young Prince and the Young Princess—The Festival of Bagdad; The Sea; Shipwreck; Final. According to the composer's own words, his intention was not so much to depict in his music four definite chapters of the tale, but rather to create in a symphonic poem the general atmosphere of the Orient. And he has done so with a rich variety of themes and orchestra colors.

Asiatic, if not Oriental, in their inspiration are also Borodin's Polovtsian Dances, in their rhythmical intensity, one of the most fascinating orchestra selections not only of the Russian, but of the international music literature. Both works require from the orchestra a highly differentiated playing technique, and in many places are taxing the soloistic abilities of each individual player. For this reason, they are favorite numbers for display of orchestral virtuosity. While the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under Professor Gurlitt's direction, absolved its task in a very respectable manner, it somewhat remained behind that standard of virtuosity which makes a performance of such a program a real treat.

Social and General

The German Embassy in Tokyo has announced that Dr. Erwin Wickert has been appointed as Third Embassy Secretary.

Arnond d'Andurain de Maytie has been promoted from Second Secretary to First Secretary to the French Embassy in Tokyo, it has announced.

The French Embassy in Tokyo is announcing that the recent re-appointment of Major-General Charles Emmanuel Mast as French Military Attache in Japan has been rescinded owing to Major-General Mast's inability to reach Japan under the present circumstances. Instead, Lieutenant-Colonel Paul Thiebaut is being retained in the post of Military Attache.

In celebration of the appointment of the new Thai Minister to Japan and the Defense Alliance between Japan and Thailand, the Thai Society in Japan will hold a celebration dinner at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, January 28, at the Peers' Club.

Education Mapped In South Sea Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

portunity for their edification on such matters, for emigration cannot be a success without the cooperation of women.

4. Natives of the regions in the South Seas should also be given education and guidance so as to be able to make an independent livelihood and manage their own businesses. The use of the Japanese language should be propagated among them, and they should be encouraged to send their children to Japan for their education, or send groups of people for tours of inspection to see and appreciate true Japan.

U.S. Admirals Split Leadership of Navy

rubber in the manufacture of tires.

About 75 per cent of rubber consumed in America is used for this purpose. The balance is used in the manufacture of more than 5,000 articles.

Bathing suits for women, garters, corsets, and numerous other articles made from rubber will go from America. This means that the Americans will have to do without goods on which American civilization is built up.

SOUTH SEA REGION NO SUMMER RESORT

Overseas Ministry Official Says This Area Is For Leaders, Not Romancers

The dark and gloomy clouds that had gathered over the lands of Southern Asia have been dispelled by the hoisting of the Rising Sun flag in those places, and the eyes of all Japanese, especially the eyes of all young women, are turning toward the south, toward the warm and sunny lands under bright, sapphire skies, lands with tall, swaying palms growing on sandy beaches fringed with white surf, Kunio Kawamoto of the Overseas Ministry stated in an interview with the Hochi today.

The danger here is that the dreams of these young women verge on the realms of the ethereal and the romantic. They forget the practical realities of these southern lands.

Moreover, all Japanese going to these southern lands must go there as leaders. They must teach the Asiatic races there to become Asia-conscious, to forget their gloomy past as slaves of British and American oppressors, and to make them understand that under Japanese leadership their future is one of brightness and hope.

This is the first thing that all young women who are contemplating of going to these southern lands must understand.

Next, they have to consider their adaptability to all the various different conditions in the south.

First of all, living conditions are so different that at first they will suffer all sorts of inconveniences.

The change from a seasonal climate, like the one they have been used to in Japan, to one of perpetual summer, will give rise to various physiological disturbances in the body, and they have to guard against various tropical diseases from which no newcomer has ever been known to be safe.

Malaria is the most representative of all the tropical diseases. Those with short wind, or with weak hearts, or those who become easily feverish, had better stay at home, for they are not qualified to become leaders or developers of the south.

Moreover, the water of these southern lands lack calcium, and the food is not plain as in Japan, but is usually of a fatty nature. Newcomers usually develop dyssentery and other intestinal disorders, so that only those with cast-iron digestive organs are qualified to settle in the south.

The climate is also very damp, and there are no seasonal changes, so that the respirational organs are liable to become damaged. Those with weak respirational organs, therefore, had better stay in Japan. Although the southern sun is hot, the amount of ultraviolet rays is insufficient compared to that of Japan. Europeans in French Indo-China, for instance, used to sunbathe for four hours every morning, but resulting tan was hardly noticeable. This shows the insufficiency of the ultra-violet rays, and those who contract lung-diseases never get well.

Furthermore, those with A or B types of blood are not fitted to live in the south. For the present, whilst the preparations for the treatment of tropical diseases are still incomplete, it is behovent for all young women who cannot qualify in any of the requirements mentioned above to abstain from rushing blindly south toward the lands of their dreams.

Compared with the Europeans, the Japanese are better adapted for long residence in the south. In three respects they are certainly unrivalled as settlers in the south.

First, the Japanese race originally came from the south, and are essentially a southern race in contrast to the Europeans who are a northern people.

Second, the history of settlement in the southern lands shows that the Japanese have succeeded as settlers, whereas the white men have failed.

Third, adaptability to tropical conditions can best be judged by the number of glandera sudorifera, or sweat-glands, in the body. The ordinary Polynesian has from 2,600,000 to 3,000,000 glands in his body. The ordinary European from 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 glands. The ordinary Japanese has an equal number of sweat-glands as the ordinary Polynesian.

From these facts it is easy to see that the Japanese are best qualified to assume the role of leaders in the southern lands, and the young Japanese woman is the fit mother of the new and strong culture that will develop in the south.

Despite all these adaptabilities that no other race possesses, the Japanese who stay in the hot lands of the south must not forget to guard against the slacking of mind and body that geographic environment is bound to bring. They must be owners of the same untiring spirit, the same indefatigable body, that characterizes the leaders in Japan. It is here that the young Japanese women will find her hardest duty to perform. It is the supreme test, the test of time.

From the above statements, it is evident that the first duty of the young women contemplating settlement in the attractive lands of the south, is to examine themselves to see if they are qualified, individually and racially, physically and spiritually, to assume the role of leaders in the south.

MISREPRESENTATION MADE ABOUT INDIANS

Bangkok Radio Takes Issue With Statement Made by Governor of Madras

Transocean

BANGKOK, January 9.—The Bangkok radio sharply criticized the remark made by the Governor of Madras that "India is being defended outside her frontiers, i.e., in the Caucasus, in Libya, in Malaya and wherever Indian troops have been sent or are being sent" as totally misleading and a misrepresentation of fact.

Commenting on this statement, the Bangkok radio declared that Indian troops were by no means fighting for the defense of India, but exclusively in the interests of the British Empire.

The Bangkok radio revealed that up to now no less than 15,000 Indian soldiers had gone over to the Japanese camp and were now fighting against the British.

At Kota Bharu the garrison consisted of 20,000 Indian troops and about 1,000 Britishers, the latter being composed chiefly of Australians. When the situation at Kota Bharu became precarious the British soldiers fled, leaving the Indians behind to do the fighting. Realizing the true state of affairs, the Indians surrendered to the Japanese, since they saw no reason why they should continue putting up a stand.

The Bangkok radio also cites the situation at Penang as a fine example of the British attitude toward the Indians. At Penang the garrison was composed of several hundred Indians and a few British soldiers. When Penang's position became grave, the British commandeered a number of vessels which they loaded with the members of British families residing at Penang as well as British soldiers stationed there. Once again the Indians were left behind to fend for themselves, while the British sailed for Singapore.

Jubilation Expressed

Such Asiatic people as Indians, Filipinos, Indonesians and other south region people residing in Kobe, are jubilant over the Imperial Japanese forces' glorious victory achieved in the War of Greater East Asia started for the emancipation of all Asiatic races, says a local paper. Above all the Indians, it is reported, are rejoiced, saying that the day will not be far when they can be freed from the yoke of British Imperialism.

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U.S. Airman Changes Idea on Japanese

(Continued From Page 1)

tain number of planes.

Asahi: Do all the volunteers join of their own accord?

Mott: Yes, they all do. I joined because I wanted to see the world. The pay is $600 a month, and I have saved about $2,000 both in Rangoon and at home. I have no worries about my family.

Asahi: What is the present situation in Burma?

Mott: I can't see much from the air, but it is a fact that at present enormous numbers of trucks are running all over the country.

Asahi: What do you think of the Burmese army?

Mott: As individuals the soldiers are very strong, but there is no unity among them.

Asahi: How long have you been flying?

Mott: In four and a half years I have flown for about 1,700 hours.

Asahi: What do you think of the Japanese army?

Mott: Although I have known the Japanese in California, I really never had the chance to approach so close to them as now. All my former conceptions about the Japanese army have been rudely shattered. In particular, the Japanese air force has aroused my admiration and respect for their wonderful organization, their indomitable fighting spirit, and their marvellous technique. I thought the British air forces were much stronger but they are really weak compared to the Japanese. I certainly never expected the Japanese air force to be so strong. The Chinese pilots can just manage to fly, and as fighters they present no problem at all. There were some Chinese pilots who came over with us, and they have remained at Kunming, but I expect they will go down like straw before the wind. The Japanese officers are very kind, and the discipline and understanding between the officers and their men, as well as their fortitude under the most unbearable difficulties cannot but help rouse my whole-hearted admiration. I am in the process of learning what Bushido really is, and already I have had the opportunity of personally experiencing one aspect of it. I have no hesitation in pronouncing right now that the Japanese army is the best and the most wonderful in the world.

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